SATURDAY NIGHT

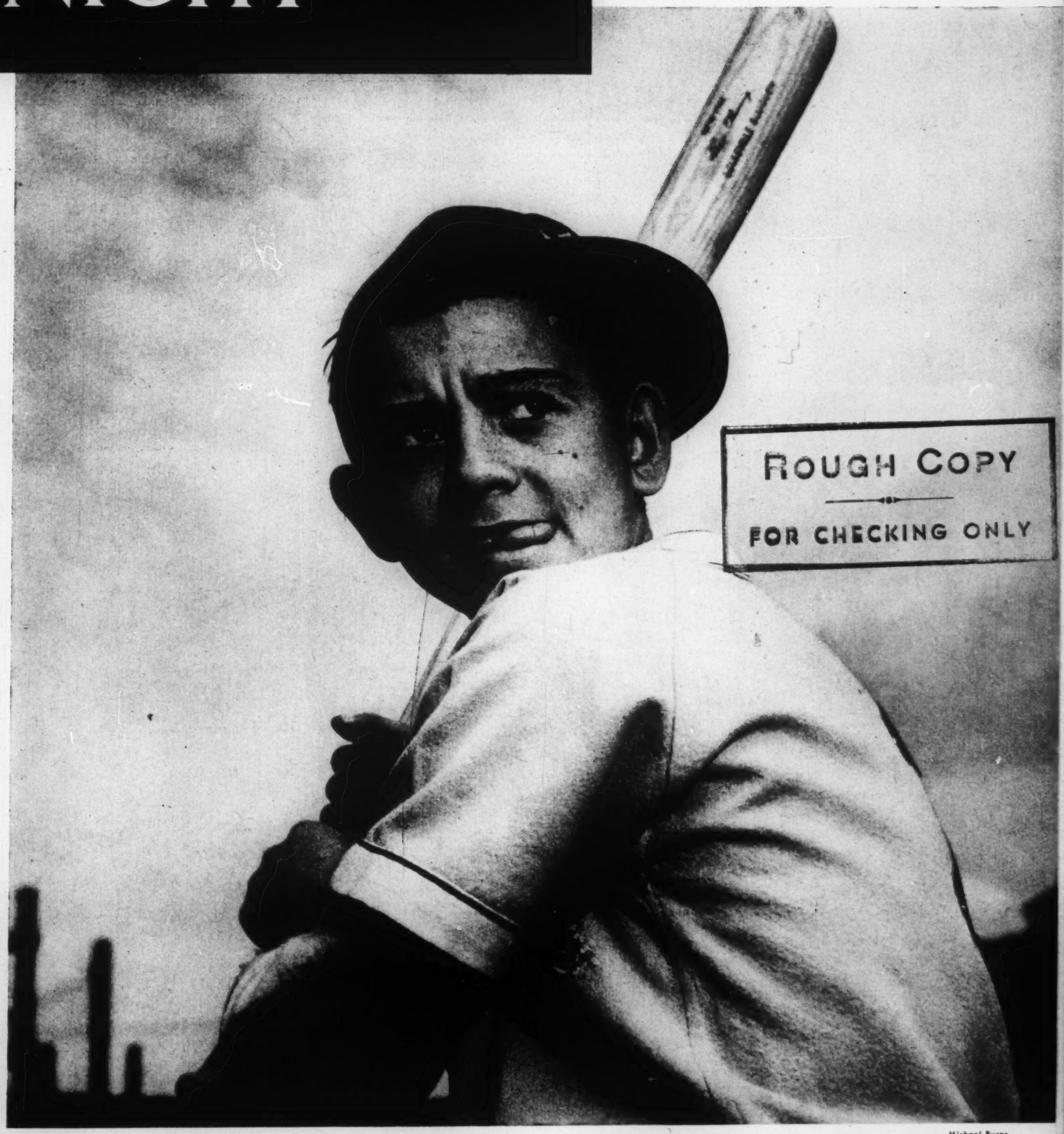
IN THIS ISSUE

WHAT'S CIVIL DEFENCE WORTH?

by MICHAEL BARKWAY

Now, When I Was a Bride . . .

JUNE 12, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 36



—Michael Burns

ACE WITH A BAT: *Maple Leafs' Batboy Ron Stead.* *See Page 25.*

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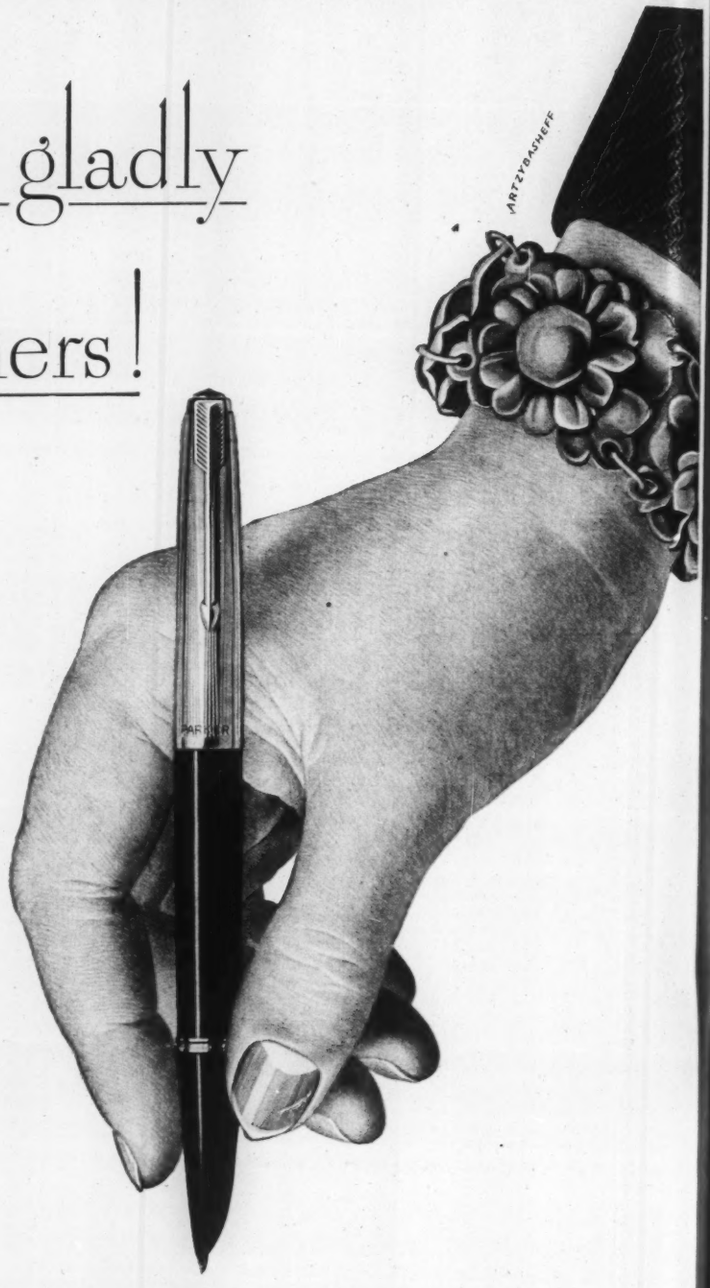

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Fourteen-year-old **Ronny Stead** is batboy for the Toronto Maple Leafs in the International Baseball League. Ronny joined the Leafs six years ago, and has not missed a single game since. For five years he was the team's mascot, being promoted to batboy when the present season opened. His duties are varied. He looks after the bats, retrieves foul balls as they bounce from the screen behind home plate. Away from Maple Leaf Stadium and Niagara Street School, Ronny is a star first-baseman with Stanley Park Bantams in the Toronto Playground League, and hopes some day to play professional baseball himself. For more about Canadian batboys in the IBL, see Page 25.—*Photo by Michael Burns.*

Coming Up: Canadians have got into a shocking tangle on divorce. Read "This Curious Divorce Business". . . Other articles in next week's SN: how the post-war industrial boom was "persuaded" to sweep Chatham, Ont.; the first of a series of expert opinions on the Massey Commission Report; the first of a two-part profile on famed Canadian sportswriter Ted Reeve; how good—and how bad—summer sun can be for you; Willson Woodside's analysis of international headaches.

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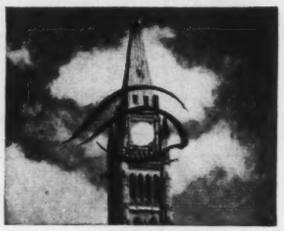

OTTAWA VIEW

WORK FOR THE FALL

A FALL SESSION of Parliament is obviously necessary this year. We may forever have left the era when Parliament could hope to get through its business in six months, and this presents many MP's with a difficult problem. There are very few wealthy men who can afford to neglect their business or profession for public service in Parliament: most MP's have to earn a living. In return for leaving their homes and living in Ottawa throughout the sessions they get $2,000 a year, tax free, as a contribution towards their expenses, and they get $4,000 a session, provided the session lasts more than 65 days.

Last year the fall meeting was not a new session but a continuation of the old one. So all the MP's got was an allowance of $25 a day. For many of them this simply did not make up for what they lost by leaving their business to come to Ottawa for a few weeks. This year the plan is to end the present session by about the end of June. It will be adjourned, not prorogued, so that it could reassemble quickly in case of emergency. Short of emergency, Parliament will reassemble in the fall, prorogue immediately and start a new session. The new one will probably last more than 65 days; MP's will be entitled to a second sessional indemnity of $4,000.

This will take care of the problem for this year, but both major parties are concerned with the continuing problem of getting good men to stand as candidates when inconveniences are so manifest and rewards so dubious.

MASSEY AND ST. LAURENT

ROYAL COMMISSIONS often give the Government an advanced typescript of their reports before publication. **Vincent Massey's** commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences did not. The printed report was presented to the Prime Minister just a few hours before he tabled it in the House. The Commission obviously thought it desirable to let the public consider its recommendations at the same time as the Government. Consequently no Government decisions are yet made. Legislation based on the report will be part of the business for the fall session.

The one sure bet is that federal aid for universities will be approved. The radio broadcasting recommendations will probably be accepted in general, but not necessarily in detail. So, probably, will be the proposal for a "Canada Council" to encourage and support voluntary organizations: the key question is how much money it will get.

SEAWAY: FALL DECISION?

ACTION on the St. Lawrence Seaway is another very lively possibility for the fall session. While it is true that the Government has not yet decided to adopt the all-Canadian plan, feeling in favor of it is getting very strong.

This week a party of U.S. Congressmen were visiting the Welland Canal and looking over the International Rapids section. It was just possible that the tour might swing a small majority of the House Committee in favor of the joint project. But whatever the committee says, it seems high-up unlikely that the full Congress will approve the project this summer. And unless we get action this session, Ottawa is just about ready to write off the hope of U.S. approval. It's now or never; and if it's not now, Canada will most probably approach the International Joint Commission for permission to build an all-Canadian Seaway.

LIE IN OTTAWA

A GREAT big mass of a man, **Trygve Lie** has been called the Norwegian Ernest Bevin. On his first official visit to Ottawa, he put in a big plug for the Canadian United Nations Association, and in slow, cautious English refused to commit himself to anything outside his prepared speech. One sentence in that speech caused some concern: that if cease-fire efforts didn't succeed in the very near future, additional troops would have to be raised.

At first hearing it sounded as though Lie might be suggesting an extension of military operations. Quite evidently that was not his intention. But if the fighting has to go on, other countries must step in and take some of the load off the United States. If every UN member of our size followed Canada's example by putting in a brigade-group, the U.S. share would be reduced to proper proportion and the whole affair would become a more genuine UN effort.

OUR BRIGADES

TRYGVE LIE showed no disappointment at **Pearson's** note telling the UN that Canada did not now propose to raise any more forces for UN commitments. With the 25th Brigade in Korea and the 27th now forming for Europe, Lie said Canada "had done, and would do, her duty."

After less than four weeks' recruiting 6,000 men had enlisted for the 27th Brigade. 2,300 came from Ontario and 1,800 from the Maritimes.

The prairies had raised only 450, Quebec 700 and Western Command 860. The low prairie figure is attributed to the very tight labor situation there. Quebec's figure shows a time-lag which is usual. It has probably also been affected by the decision to raise artillery units, which are never so easy to recruit in Quebec as infantry. Famous infantry regiments like *Les Voltigeurs* of Quebec and the *Régiment de la Chaudiere* were not given a place in the recruiting drive, and they are just as indignant about it as some of the regiments in other parts of Canada which were not called on.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Bursting Out at the Seams

THE complaint of one MP that twice in one day he had been given a ticket for improper parking on Parliament Hill; and a confession of another that after several times encircling the Centre Block in vain looking for a place to park he had slipped his car into a Holy of Holies, reserved for Cabinet Ministers, calls attention to one of the many problems caused by Canada's recent growth.

Parking is a severe headache and will grow worse. The last time I went up to the Hill I saw a police patrol with furrowed brow studying licence numbers of cars and comparing them with figures in his little black book. This space for senators, that for civil servants, another for press gallery, still another for tourists, a few choice spots for Ministers: every one to be religiously respected. And at that the spaces set aside are quite unrealistic: fifteen spaces for eighty cars, and that sort of thing. At the peak of the tourist season Parliament Hill already looks like a glorified parking lot. The parking jam will get steadily worse. But it is only one of the many problems connected with government expansion.

This was inevitable from the very day the site was chosen, although it took a much better prophet than the Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, to foresee it. Parliament Hill was, it should be remembered, chosen for the site of a *provincial* capital, in days when the province of Canada had a population of 2,500,000, and when the annual budget of the province was about $12 million dollars. I don't know how many civil servants there were, but the annual expenditure on what was called "general government" was less than $2 million annually.

Some Foresight

Even so, there was an element of audacity in the spaciousness of the site as then envisaged; and even more so in the size and magnificence of the buildings which they began to erect in 1859 or 1860. There is an amusing letter from George Brown to John A. Macdonald, written a few weeks after these ancient enemies had agreed to a truce, so that Confederation might exist. On August, 15, 1864, which, it may be noted, was a fortnight before the Charlottetown Conference opened, George Brown wrote to John A. (not yet Sir John):

"The buildings are magnificent; the style, the extent, the site, the workmanship are all surpassingly fine. *But they are just 500 years in advance of the times.* It will cost half the revenue of the province to light them and heat them and keep them clean. Such monstrous folly was never perpetrated in this world before."

There, by the way, was an editor who laid about him with dramatic sweep: no cautious qualifications or timid reservations in his copy.

I am told that they heated the buildings in those days with wood: and that scores of fireplaces had to be kept supplied with maple and birch chunks against the severe Januaries.

John A. Macdonald had more faith in the development of his country. He wasn't satisfied with the area set aside for Parliament Hill in 1860. He told Joseph Pope, his private secretary in the 1880's, that he had wanted to go as far south as Sparks Street and to swing across the Canal and take in what is known as Nepean Point. He would have placed Government House on the latter spot.

More Room

It is interesting to note that if he had taken in the extra city blocks now bounded by Wellington and Sparks, Elgin and Bank, the Government would have had room for at least six or seven more great government buildings. But Macdonald's fellow ministers wouldn't go along with him. Pope quotes him as saying:

"Some of my colleagues would not hear of it, and said that what had already been appropriated would suffice for the requirements of the next century."

The "next century" is only half gone, and already Government has burst out far past even the enlarged ideas of Sir John A., until there are now Government buildings of one sort or another scattered over many square miles.

The grand site on a rocky point above the Ottawa river had scenic advantages, but of course it prevented any expansion north, east and north-west. And the grouping of buildings on the hill can now hardly be changed, nor can extra storeys be added to the existing buildings. The parliamentary library which Alpheus Todd thought already too small for 83,000 volumes now owns about 600,000. A press room enlarged in the new Centre Block to hold 35 members, now extrudes into the corridors with 90. And so on all over the place.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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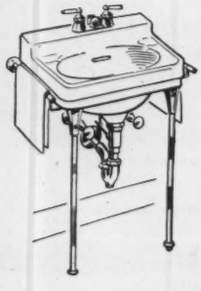

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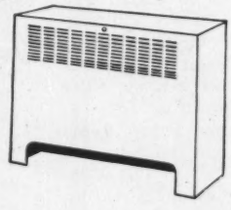

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 36 June 12, 1951

Parliament's Nuisances

WE CAN assure Speaker Ross Macdonald, and Mr. Coldwell who prompted him to his recent ruling, that they will have the support of all sober-minded Canadians in their effort to rid the House of Commons of the schoolboyish antics of members who use the excuse of "privilege" to draw attention to the achievements of their home town hockey club or to the presence in the galleries of a group of their constituents. This sort of thing has been growing for several years, and has had at times the effect of making the Commons look like the council chamber of a moderate-sized municipality rather than the sovereign legislative body of a great nation.

The Speaker will also have the support of the same class of citizens, and probably of many other classes, in his effort to put a stop to the reading of speeches. It is a very difficult rule to enforce (except perhaps in the case of shortsighted members who have to hold up the paper they read from), but with the feeling of the House on his side Mr. Macdonald should be able to mitigate the nuisance a good deal.

Agreements Against Trade

INTERNATIONAL trade is worse than the weather. Everybody talks about it, and everybody talks in favor of it, and nothing gets done about it that isn't against it. Even trade agreements, which one would suppose were agreements to trade, often turn out to be agreements for blocking somebody else's trade and doing no particular good to one's own.

The "most favored nation" concept is at the bottom of most of the trouble. Its original purpose was to ensure that nobody gets from anybody any better trading conditions than anybody else. Its end result is that nobody gets any favorable trading conditions at all. Let us glance at the way it works in the case of the British austerity program, British motor cars, the Canadian dumping duty and the Geneva trade agreement. It has all been explained to Parliament by Mr. Abbott.

British motor cars have been for several years, until June 1 last, exempt from the dumping duty, which is a duty imposed when the selling price to an importer in Canada is less than the fair market value as determined under the Customs Act, and is "equal to the difference between the said selling price of the goods for export and the said value". Under the Geneva agreement any exemption granted to Great Britain had to be granted also to all the other Geneva countries. Situations existed in both Great Britain and the United States when the exemption was granted, which made it desirable to exempt the British cars and also made it harmless to exempt United States cars from the dumping duty; for Britain was quite frankly exporting cars at less than the domestic price in a desperate effort to acquire foreign exchange, and the United States export of cars to Canada was limited by a quota.

When the pound sterling was reduced from about $4 to about $3 the fair market value of the same cars in Britain, as measured in Canadian money, was of course correspondingly reduced, and there ceased to be any question of discrepancy between the price in the country of origin and the price in Canada; the dumping duty therefore ceased to be of any importance. More recently there ceased to be any quota on the export of U.S. cars to Canada, and it therefore became possible for American cars to be dumped in Canada if any manufacturer had wished to do so. But no dumping duty could be imposed against American cars unless it were also imposed against British cars; hence the restoration of the dumping duty on all cars.

This is merely one example of the way in which all special arrangements between one country and another, neither country being the United States, are rendered impossible by the "most

PASSING SHOW

WHAT the British Laborites want, we suspect, is to keep in power and still have the Left-wing leaders in the Cabinet. "All this and Bevan too."

Canadian troops will shortly be equipped with a semi-automatic rifle invented by a French Canadian. But they will not be so equipped because he was a French Canadian, but because he went to the United States and got the rifle adopted by that country.

"What this country really needs is somebody who knows what this country really needs".—*Vancouver Province.*

Yes, and what this country gets is somebody who decides what this country gets.

Some Torontonians seem to think that Mary Pickford insulted the city by being born there.

The Senate having finished discussing Senate Reform, perhaps the rest of us can now begin.

There is beginning to be some criticism of the practice of the courts in sentencing a criminal to, say, concurrent sentences of four years for each of three crimes, which means that he serves less than four years altogether. Critics forget that he suffers three times as much from the tortures of conscience during those years as he would if he had committed only one crime.

Maybe the Korean affair is just a preliminary try-out—a sort of Iron Curtain raiser.

Bathing suit shippers are said to be flying their products to the resorts. In the little seven-cent envelopes too.

Good idea to have a labor man on the rentals board. He can explain why it's impossible to build houses to rent for less than $100 a month.

Lucy says that after a year of the Korean struggle the 38th parallel must be getting all worn out.

GOVERNMENT APPROVED WEAPONS

favored nation" concept and the insistence that the United States must share in any advantages accruing from the arrangement. The economic health of the world requires that the United States should increase its imports a great deal more than its exports. But all the tariff policies of the United States, and all the trade agreements into which it enters as a partner, are designed to operate to the opposite end—to increase the exports of the United States without any regard to its imports.

The "Twenty-fourth"

THE half-hearted and inconsistent celebration of what used to be known as "the Queen's Birthday" and then got itself somehow mixed up with Empire Day is one more evidence of the mistake that we make, in present conditions, when we attempt to celebrate holidays on any day of the week except Monday, and possibly on occasions Friday —days adjacent to the Saturday and Sunday which now constitute the "days of rest" for the great bulk of our organized workers and those associated with them.

With these two days already gone out of the working week, the confusion and loss of productive time which result from the taking of a holiday out of the middle of the remaining five days are a very serious detriment to the national effort, and so long as we are engaged in extending our national defences against a hostile ideology it would certainly be wise to arrange for the celebration of all moveable holidays on the most convenient adjacent Monday. A single day is now of but little benefit to the worker compared with the enlargement of his weekend, and causes a disproportionate loss to the national economy.

The twenty-fourth of May never owed its popularity in Canada wholly to the affection felt for the "good Queen", great as that was. It happens to come at the moment when genuine spring weather, in most of Eastern Canada, is for the first time reasonably assured. Queen Victoria is dead, the Empire has changed its name and its character, and there is no reason whatever why Canada's spring festival should not be held on the first Monday after May 22, no matter on what day of the month that might fall.

The Divorce Muddle

DIVORCE is inherently and essentially an unsatisfactory business. No divorce laws anywhere, including Mr. A. P. Herbert's, offer an ideal solution. On theological grounds many people, including all Roman Catholics, are against all divorce. But on political and social grounds society is compelled to admit at least secular divorce. This being so, there are worse ways than the way in which the Canadian Parliament grants divorces to people from Quebec and Newfoundland who cannot get divorced in their own provinces. The divorce committees of the Senate discharge a completely unwanted job with more conscientiousness and diligence than we have any right to expect. But the private bills based on the committees' hearings are a travesty of what parliamentary procedure ought to be.

Mr. Winkler, the private member from Manitoba who puts his name to most of these bills, admits that he doesn't even know the names of the parties to the case. He assumes that the Senate committees have done their work. Now, however, Mr. Stanley Knowles and some other back-bench members are insisting that each bill be taken separately, and that they be not passed in batches. They have demonstrated that no one in the House of Commons can answer even the most elementary questions about the cases before them. They have rebelled against passing bills for which they cannot answer with any responsibility. The Government leader in the House, Mr. Alphonse Fournier, takes an opposite position, which we can understand but cannot share. He says the bills must be passed, and he is content to express his own concientious objection by muttering the words "on division" each time.

—CP

NO DIVORCE BILLS: *Stanley Knowles, CCF.*

As a substitute for this mumbo-jumbo Mr. Knowles has twice unsuccessfully introduced a bill to empower the Exchequer Court, sitting in Ottawa, to discharge the federal responsibility in divorce cases from Quebec and Newfoundland. Having failed with this straightforward approach, he is now resorting to the method which the late Mr. J. S. Woodsworth used in the late 'twenties. After three sessions of this obstruction, which was not pushed to the point of finally refusing to pass the divorce bills, Mr. Woodsworth in 1930 secured the passage of his bill to get Ontario divorce cases heard in the Ontario courts.

The present situation is more difficult. It involves the empowering of a Dominion court to grant Quebec divorces under a Dominion law, and thus creates a system which recognizes divorce as a legal institution in Quebec. The present system of private bills establishes no general law; Parliament acts in its sovereign legislative capacity for each separate divorce. The resistance to a change of this kind will be much greater than the resistance to the Woodsworth reform.

The Culture Report

THE core of the Massey Commission's report is its analysis of the debilitating effects of too great dependence on American aid and advice in the arts, in letters, in scholarship and in the "popular culture" of magazines and radio. The heart of the argument is that Canada can resist these debilitating effects, while retaining the valuable U.S. influences, only by a use of public funds. More detailed recommendations of the report are discussed on Page 7, and will be reviewed more extensively in forthcoming issues of SATURDAY NIGHT; but the fundamental question of increased public expenditure in the cultural field must be decided on this broad ground.

Repeated volunteer efforts have been made in many fields to raise private funds for the support of Canadian artistic and literary development. Some of them have had a remarkable degree of success; but no one can maintain that they have ever been adequate. The partial success of partial efforts, however, has suggested that very worthwhile results could be achieved by a greater national effort. This is what the Massey Commission calls for. This is what we hope the Government will accept.

A casual reader of the Massey Report's section on "The Forces of Geography" might conclude that we were engaged in a hopeless task in trying to develop a distinctive cultural heritage of our own in face of our strong neighbor to the south. This would be a very casual conclusion. The more remarkable lesson to be derived from this valuable analysis of American influences is the extent to which we have consistently defied the forces of geography and the big purse. The report itself is a sample of the vigor with which Canada will fight back to preserve her own distinct character.

In the Largest Type

THE *Ottawa Citizen* has the distinction of having printed "flaunt" for "flout" in the largest type we have ever seen used to perpetrate that error. On May 28 in the 283rd number of its 108th year, it announced in its front-page 8-column banner headline that "Iran Flaunts World Court's Authority".

We have received from devoted friends no less than eleven clippings of this headline. Some of these friends seem to think that it proves that the game is lost and we might as well give up hope and start "flaunting" the accepted dictionary usage ourselves. But not yet . . . not yet.

Postage Rates

IT WAS very ironical that the Massey Report should appear in the same week in which the House of Commons gave second reading to the Post Office bill. There are many admirable features about the bill; its controversial clauses are those which increase the mail rates on newspapers and magazines. Mr. Rinfret, the Postmaster General, claimed that the Post Office was losing $12 million a year carrying this second-class mail, and the increased rates are intended to cover this deficit.

Mr. George Drew argued, cogently we think, that this increase in the cost of distributing news in Canada was unjustifiable. The special rates, he said, should not be regarded as a subsidy but as a "part of the whole machinery of democracy." We do not dissent from Mr. Drew's contention that this increased burden should not be placed on the daily newspapers; but it seems to us even more serious as it applies to the magazines and periodicals of Canada. A daily newspaper, after all, is pretty well protected from all except local competition. By its nature it circulates locally and cannot be challenged on its own ground by any very distant competition. But the national periodical press of Canada, as we on SATURDAY NIGHT very well know, is engaged in a constant and very evenly balanced struggle to keep going in the face of the powerful competition from the United States. It has never asked for any direct protection against competition from outside Canada. It does protest against the increase in mail rates, which far exceed those which will have to be paid by its American competitors.

The Massey Commission has this to say about Canadian periodicals: "In our periodical press we have our closest approximation to a national literature . . . Canadian magazines, unlike Cana-

dian textiles or Canadian potatoes, are sheltered by no protective tariff . . . though competition from the south has become increasingly vigorous." It is bitter, indeed, that at this very time the Government of Canada is seeking to increase the handicaps under which we already labor in trying to provide "the closest approximation to a national literature" for Canada.

The Keynes Biography

THERE is a special Canadian interest in R. F. Harrod's great biography, "John Maynard Keynes" (Macmillan, $5—very cheap as present-day books go), owing to the number of Canadians, native and immigrant, who flit through its pages. One of Keynes's early and lifelong intimates was C. R. Fay, who did brilliant work in economic history at the University of Toronto for ten years, and who neatly expresses Keynes's amazing and conscientious industry by saying that even in his undergradute days, "while he seemed to us all to be leading such a lovely life, yet he never refused a dirty job". Later on Jacob Viner, a McGill product, saw much of him during the British-United States financial discussions of wartime, as did also Arthur Purvis of C.I.L. In the early thirties A. W. F. Plumptre, for some time on the staff of this journal and now in the External Affairs Department, was one of a "circus" of ardent Keynesites who met weekly for a discussion of the newly published "Treatise on Money" and saw a great deal of its author, then at King's College.

The overwhelming importance of personal contacts and relationships among the best minds of a country is the chief impression to be derived from a first reading of this remarkable Life, and Canadians must regret that our extremely democratic and localized educational system is in general incapable of beginning in boyhood, as the British public school system does, the sifting out and bringing together of those who can show evidence of leadership qualities. Keynes's development began in the cradle, for he was the son of two brilliant people who were highly compatible and made an ideal home; but it was the associations formed at Eton and Cambridge that enabled him to achieve in a short lifetime such an incredible mass of work both intellectual and administrative. Keynes would have been a genius in any country; but he could have developed into such a useful genius only in Great Britain.

Pulse of Time

"Under the impact of television, I can contemplate a time in America when people can neither read nor write, but will be no better than the lower forms of plant life."—Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago, quoted in *Time*.

WHEN *you and I, my dear, have reaped at last*
The awful harvesting of television
And found the art of conversation passed
And reached a stage resembling inanition,

When years of gazing at the snowy screen
Debilitate, enfeeble and infirm us,
And we commence to look a trifle green
And moss collects upon our epidermis,

Then we'll sit quiet in the living-room,
And you, my Flora, once so darn loquacious;
Will be, I fear, as mute as a legume,
And both of us in all respects herbaceous;

Unlike our forebears (useless gadabouts)
We'll vegetate, and raise a bunch of sprouts.

J. E. P.

The Council for Culture

by B. K. Sandwell

NO ITEM beginning with the letter Q appears in the index of briefs and representations received by the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences, which has just appeared and which, unlike most government publications, is excellent value at its rather high price of $3.50. The Province of Quebec took no official cognizance of the Commission's proceedings. There was no lack of representations from private organizations using the French language, and sixteen organizations whose name begins with "Société" appeared or sent communications, all but two of them being from the Province of Quebec, while many other French titles are scattered through the index. But the provincial Government of Quebec took the position that the Commission was an invasion of the rights of the Provinces.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

Education: Personal Responsibility

The Report rather neatly scores off the upholders of this ultra-provincialist view, by observing that "In a country which boasts of freedom based on law and inspired by Christian principles, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that education is not primarily a responsibility of the state at all, whether provincial or federal. Education is primarily a personal responsibility, as well as a fundamental right of the individual considered as a free and rational being." But the individual becomes entirely himself only as a member of society, and for education he must depend on his parents and then on various more or less formal social groups, including those controlled by the various levels of government. "There is no general prohibition in Canada against any group, governmental or voluntary, contributing to the education of the individual in its broadest sense. . . . If the Federal Government is to renounce its right to associate itself with other social groups, public and private, in the general education of Canadian citizens, it denies its intellectual and moral purpose, the complete conception of the common good is lost, and Canada, as such, becomes a materialistic society."

Open Field for Culture

The distinction between that "formal education" which is wholly within the sphere of the provinces and the "general non-academic education" which is an open field was clearly drawn by several of the Roman Catholic or French-language bodies which aided the Commission in its work; and their observations are quoted in the Report. They include the Canadian Catholic Conference, the *Comité Permanent de la Survivance Française en Amérique*, and others. In the open field are included all such agencies for the diffusion of culture as "books, periodicals, radio, films, museums, art galleries, lectures and study groups." The *Comité Permanent* went so far as to say that "In our view, culture should be a matter for federal and even for international interest."

Acceptance of this assumption is a necessary basis for the acceptance of the whole Report. The most important of the many recommendations, for the long run, is that which calls for the setting up of a Council for the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences, with administrative powers over a substantial amount of public funds, and with a function which will correspond closely in the aesthetic field with that of the National Research Council in the purely scientific field.

This body, more briefly known as the Canada Council, should consist of fifteen members, selected so as to be "properly representative of the cultures and of the various regions of Canada."

Structure of the Council

The proposed structure of this body is perhaps open to some criticism; only two of its members are to be full-time, and there seems to us to be some danger that these two members with the permanent officials will actually run the Council rather more than is desirable. The other thirteen members are to be paid a per diem fee and expenses while on Council business, and the Council is to meet at least four times a year; but in a country the size of Canada it seems doubtful whether the representatives of the remoter regions, unless they are persons of great leisure and public spirit, will be able to maintain that contact with the Council's work which is desirable. To be really effective the Council ought to contain at least a dozen members who meet together, not four times a year, but pretty constantly, and thus acquire an intimate knowledge both of the problems to be solved and of one another's attitudes towards them. Even so, the Council's success will depend largely on the personality and devotion of its Chairman; but that is inevitable and not undesirable. The Vice-Chairman will presumably be French; and it will not be difficult to find two men of the requisite caliber and experience. Filling the rest of the Council will be more difficult, because of the regional and other limitations.

Mechanisms for Culture

The Report alone, apart from any resultant government action, will be of immense value to Canada if it awakens Canadians to the facts that the existence of Canada as a separate national entity has little significance unless it is accompanied by a specific national culture (even though it be a product, or a blending, of two cultures), and that the maintenance of a specific national culture requires the maintenance of certain mechanisms for its development and diffusion.

Most forms of culture are now disseminated by what have come to be called the mass media, among which the book trade and the periodical publications trade are the most important for culture because they reach a more discriminating public than the radio and cinema. The Commissioners say that they felt "some diffidence" in dealing with the newspaper and magazine press, apparently because governments have little to do directly with their operations. They have, however, drawn attention to the difficulties under which the magazine press operates, and paid tribute to its high importance in the country's cultural development. The result should be a more sympathetic attitude towards those improvements in its position which can be effected by government action—and they are large and important.

WHEN RUSSIAN PILOTS PICK CANADIAN CITIES . . .

What's Civil Defence Worth?

by Michael Barkway

"ALL Canada needs for civil defence is a few tons of yellow paint and some improvements in the lighting of airfields." This was the facetious view of one Ottawa official. "We've only got to light up every airfield in the country, and paint huge signs on them saying: 'This way to Pittsburgh, or New York or Chicago.' Then we can be sure they won't waste their bombs on us."

But of course we're not doing that. We're doing the exact opposite. We are preparing, in cooperation with the Americans, to intercept enemy bombers over Canada every time we can. Which means that, even if Canadian targets are not the ones they want to reach, they may be the best targets they can reach.

The scale of preparations to meet an atomic attack must involve nearly the whole country. Probably a quarter of a million volunteers will be needed for the organized CD services, and millions of other citizens will have to be ready and equipped to help themselves and others. And these efforts must be supported by a lot of very expensive equipment: communications and warning systems, fire-fighting gear, radiation-detectors, protective clothing, gas-masks, stockpiles of medical supplies, drugs, instruments, transport in unlimited quantities. The casualties from an A-bomb, if one were landed fair in the middle of a built-up area, would be numbered in tens of thousands, and the homeless in additional tens of thousands. If we are to be able to cope with the disaster at all there is no cheap or easy way of doing it.

Is the risk great enough to justify the effort needed? Your guess is almost as good as anybody else's. Russia, you know, has got A-bombs: perhaps not very many, but certainly some. Russia has got enough long-range aircraft capable of delivering the bombs over North America. If the Russian pilots could take their pick of North American targets, you may well suppose that nothing in Canada wou'd be very high up the list. But Canada will be trying to keep the bombers from their primary targets. Canadian cities might be the best they could find.

IN THE U.S. the federal CD Administration asked the Congress for an appropriation of $403 millions this year. Both Houses cut this back drastically. The House Ways and Means Committee would have left less than $2 million to be spent unconditionally. The Senate Committee was more generous. The final result of the joint conference is not yet known. But it looks as though Washington will leave a great deal of responsibility (and expense) to the separate states.

It is worth noticing one of the arguments in the House Committee's report. The time of greatest danger, it remarked, seemed to be this year. The equipment and organization of the CD organization could not conceivably be ready this year. Therefore there was no point in voting funds for it.

If the U.S. cannot complete a civil defence organization this year, certainly Canada cannot. But if we say, on that account, that it's not worth doing at all, then we still won't be ready in 1953 or '54. Ottawa is proposing to spend just over $4,000,000 for civil defence this year, of which more than half is for equipment. The view Paul Martin and his colleagues are taking—whether you think it's right or wrong—is that we will not be stampeded into a frantic rush to create a CD system overnight. The Government refuses to put civil defence ahead of military defence. But there is a risk of Canada being bombed, and we should prepare to meet it—prepare steadily and reasonably, without delay or a panic rush.

The backbone of the civil defence plan is the survey of target areas, support areas and reception areas. From this basis, the federal authorities are directing preparations along three lines.

The first is training. The general courses will gradually provide a nucleus of CD organizers on which the provinces can build. As soon as this is under way, General Worthington will switch to some specialized instruction. There will be great need for people with first-aid training: arrangements are being made with the St. John Ambulance Organization to provide them. Builders, architects, plumbers and engineers need to know about strengthening buildings against bombing. Technical handbooks are ready; and the information will be disseminated, primarily through the Engineering Institute.

RADIOACTIVITY is one of the dangers following an atomic explosion. Special equipment has been designed to measure it, and the first detectors should be available before the end of this month. The first people to be trained in their use will be, it is hoped, physics experts from universities and research centres.

In all these specialist lines, the idea is to build on the existing corps of specialists. Through them the specialized training can be spread to all the people who need it. Without their cooperation the job would be hopeless.

Secondly, CD requires equipment. The Federal Government plans to spend nearly $2,500,000 on CD equipment this year: $977,000 for fire-fighting; $962,000 for radiation detectors; $100,000 for medical equipment; $252,000 for sirens; and smaller sums for rescue apparatus, communications and the like. In each case further sums are being allocated for expenditure next year and the year after. In some cases—and this applies especially to communications and radiation-detectors—production cannot be speeded up much more without interfering with the military program. In other cases—this applies to standardized fire-fighting gear—the federal authorities must wait on the provinces. In no case are the quantities now ordered anywhere near what the final demand will be. They are, at best, enough to meet training needs.

With exceptionally good management and a good deal of luck, the equipment and the supply of trained volunteers to use it might be ready about the same time.

The third thing General Worthington and his staff have to undertake is the instruction of the general public. Here is one cardinal rule, which everyone will have to get into his head in any area that might be bombed. Don't look to the fire services to protect your property. Fire is, next to blast, the most destructive part of an A-bomb attack. The organized fire services will have more than enough to do dealing with the major conflagrations. It's no good expecting them to deal with minor fires in your house. That you must do for yourself with the help of your neighbors.

The three things you've got to worry about are blast, fire and radioactivity. Radioactivity is much the least of these. Outside immediate range of complete destruction, you can survive if you know

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WORTHINGTON: *Not "they" do, but "we" do.* —CP

"WE ARE UNLOCKING SECRETS"

TELLING ALL TO JOE

—Franc-Tireur, Paris

WASHDAY IN WASHINGTON, *as a French cartoonist sees it.*

by Willson Woodside

HOW MANY thousands of soldiers' lives and how many billions of dollars the great talk-fest of the senatorial committees in Washington will ultimately cost, may some day become a subject of speculation to historians in a future which the MacArthur Investigation has not noticeably illuminated. Or it may be investigated by some new senatorial committee.

It seems that these gentlemen have the constitutional right to pry out of their highest military servants the most valuable military secrets of the nation. With the yen for "inside information" which is so highly cultivated on this continent, one can only imagine how this investigation could have developed, had it not been for the able and restrained chairmanship of Senator Richard Russell.

Russell warned his colleagues long since that "we are entering doors that have been barred, and are unlocking secrets which have been kept in steel safes." During General Collins' testimony he rebuked one or more unnamed senators who had been responsible for a "leak" so serious that the censors struck out all reference to its nature. "Unless we exercise reasonable care, American men will die as the result of the unrestrained desire of senators to discuss matters here which should not properly be known to our enemies."

Can 96 Keep a Secret?

Many, many statements on American aims, arms or capabilities have been drawn from the military witnesses, heard by anywhere up to 96 senators (all being eligible to sit in, though only 26 committee members can ask questions), put on the record, and duly struck out by the censors. But does this really secure them from reaching the enemy, by whatever devious or careless route?

And what can these secrets be but the detailed figures, when the whole broad outline of American military policy, intelligence of enemy intentions, estimates of the world situation, hopes and plans for bringing the Korean War to an end, and disagreements among allies, is spread on the public record, for the Soviets to buy and study at 12c a page? The whole lot, for the price of a six-inch shell: was there ever such a war surplus bargain?

The chief consolation is that many of the senatorial questions and military answers are barely understandable in "English", and may prove "Greek" to the translators. There is, for example, this one from General Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force: "The strategic effort is okay today. Later it will not, nor cannot by any stretch of the imagination, be more adequate until sometime later in the future regardless of how much money we might have put into it in fiscal 1951."

Perhaps, after all, there is some hope of confusing the Russians when Senator Bridges, one of the ranking Republicans, admitted after the third week that he hadn't been able to find out just what the objective in Korea was.

It is not really giving away secrets for General Marshall to admit, in answer to a question, that we have not enough strength to hold Western Europe at the present time. That is probably the most widely advertised military fact in the world. Nor need General Vandenberg's talk about the U.S. "shoestring" air force be taken seriously.

And it is probably very useful for General Marshall to give a plain warning that he "assumes" the U.S. would be at war if Berlin or any part of Western Europe were attacked; and for the Soviets to understand from the testimony of all the U.S. military leaders that they expect to become involved in World War III if the Korean conflict is widened, either by Soviet action or by the MacArthur policies. At least there can't be any doubt *this* time, and Stalin may yet reflect on the fate of the Kaiser and Hitler, neither of whom believed the U.S. would fight.

First of all, the hearing has discussed backward and forward all available American ideas on how to win the war, or end the war, in Korea. The views of the leading U.S. military authorities on the MacArthur Plan for victory over Communist China have been demanded by the senators, and spread out face up on the record.

Should not Chiang's Nationalist troops on Formosa be used in action against the mainland? General Bradley thinks they would only be "of limited use in their present state." General Marshall does not believe "that the result would be commensurate with the effort we would have to make"—in other words, that the Nationalists are worth U.S. outlay in equipment and support.

Could Chiang be sent against Mao without directly involving the U.S.? Admiral Sherman does not know "how to conduct an amphibious operation in which the troops fight but the ships do not."

Should a full naval blockade be used? The Soviets now know that Sherman, the top U.S. naval authority, is in favor of it, but believes that they would only back down before a full UN blockade, not before a U.S. blockade. And they know that General Bradley is "not sure it would be effective", and expects them to treat a blockade of Port Arthur or Dairen as an act of war.

Wait Until 1953

On the bombing of Manchuria, the Kremlin has been told that it is General Hoyt Vandenberg's view that China could be smashed by such an attack, but that this would require the concentration of too much U.S. air power in the Far East, and a rate of attrition which would leave the air force too weak for its global duties. "Our aircraft industry is unable until almost 1953 to do much of a job supplying the planes that we would lose in a major war."

Soviet intelligence is relieved of the task of estimating U.S. hopes, fears or intentions in the

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CHAIRMAN *of "MacArthur Investigation", Senator Richard Russell, with Air Force's Gen. Vandenberg.*

—International

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NEW ERA FOR LIBRARIES

Is Your Community Well-Read?

by Melwyn Breen

IT'S not hard for anyone to find that library science is something more than it once was: what Miss Jean Kerfoot of the Ontario Legislative Library describes as "marking of books chosen by the town's storekeepers by an alderman's daughter who likes books, children, or even both." Hit-and-miss methods no longer have a place in our library systems.

Today there is a hierarchy in library circles. Behind the woman at the front desk, there's a company of book-

—Ashley & Crippen

WALLACE: *Important rural areas.*

repairers, cataloguers, business administrators, etc. Above the individual libraries there are the provincial library associations and as a sort of common pool of all library problems and personnel there's an organization known as the Canadian Library Association. This body is dedicated, *inter alia,* to the promotion of "education, science and culture within the nation through library service." It will meet on June 9-15 at the U of T.

How long have libraries been around? The oldest known library in the world was the one at Nineveh, where excavators in 1850 found 10,000 tablets of clay covered with cuneiform characters and ranging from one inch to twelve inches square. It seemed to be fully catalogued and arranged and looked as though it were public. The biggest library in the world is the Library of Congress in Washington, with 8,896,000 volumes and, at last dusting, 250 miles of shelves.

Canada seems to have led the British Empire in the establishment of public libraries: we had one going in Quebec in 1779, a bit less than 3,000 years after Nineveh's. This Quebec library was a subscription affair; it had 2,000 volumes and was started by a group of officers and merchants who hoped thereby to unify French and English interests, which, if you remember, were badly strained at that time. The U.S. beat us by 50 years in having the first public library on the continent, in 1700; but by 1792 we had three of them: a Jesuit library at Quebec and two legislative libraries.

After these early efforts the public-library system moved rapidly under the Mechanics' Institute, the huge self-improvement movement that flourished in the nineteenth century. It contributed 57 libraries by 1857: in this respect we were well ahead of the U.S. which wasn't much interested in public libraries before 1876, when the American Library Association was formed (but this was exactly 70 years before the formation of the CLA). In 1895, the Public Libraries Act changed the Mechanics' Institute Libraries into public libraries, a transition made without much loss in the drive for self-improvement.

Best-Read in Sarnia

Last time a count was made in 1947 Canadians owned 6,431,000 books: about half a book each. Actually only 1,168,600 of us have ever laid claim to our property. Ontario city-dwellers are, statistically speaking, the heaviest readers in the country; they borrow an average of 5.3 books apiece each year: but this is partly because Ontarians have more books to choose from—1.3 books per citizen—and also because they live on the average much closer to a library. Maritimers read only 0.9 books per caput, but they have only 0.7 books each*. Ontario spends $1.03 per person on library purchases; the Maritimes 19c. Getting down to communities, the best-read Canadians live in Sarnia, Ont. where they read (skim, picture-look at or press trousers with) 9.7 volumes a year each. In Moncton and Saint John they annually read 1.5 volumes each.

*Quebeckers read 0.8 books each; BC-ites read 3.5; and omnivorous Prairie folk devour 4.6 books each.

Towns of 10,000-25,000 people have the largest proportion of readers, according to circulation; cities of 100,000 or more have the least number. Cities of 100,000 or more are also noted for cinemas, ball parks, pool halls and book-club subscribers.

All these things are the immediate concern of the CLA, whose President is Dr. W. S. Wallace, Chief Librarian of the University of Toronto. The figures quoted show that most of the reading in Canada is done in towns and cities; the peculiar geographic features of Canada present enormous problems in financing and spreading the public library system to our rural districts—a major CLA concern.

Bookmobiles

"The most important work in the rural areas," says Dr. Wallace, "is being done by co-operative libraries and regional libraries. Instead of a library in every small town and village, there's a pooling of resources to form one big library. The books are transported in 'bookmobiles'—carrying as many as a 1,000 books at a crack—throughout the area."

The bookmobile has a set schedule so that citizens of a community may get a good supply of books to last until the next visit. The system prevents limited libraries duplicating many items and also prevents quick-talking book salesmen from pushing their lines to too many librarians in the area. Now there's a central buyer who knows what she wants and who visits the publishers regularly. Several provinces have explored the possibilities of cooperatives; but much still remains to be done.

During its convention, however, more immediately solvable matters occupy the delegates' time (every librarian in Canada is qualified to belong to the CLA, as a member or

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

—the Telegram

BOOKMOBILE *of York County (Ont.) brings a good library to villages.*

ANNE (r.) *is 23 and seems a normal healthy girl. But disciplinarian father and fussy mother have tended to rob her of adulthood or ability to face reality.*

REVERSION *to childhood comes when Anne plays in backyard fishpond. She is passing out of world of reality during the withering process of breakdown.*

TREATMENT *begins. She believes she is in prison and mistrusts psychiatrist who points out patients being discharged. Her inner "voices" tell her he is lying.*

"BRAIN-WAVE" *machine (electro-encephalograph) aids in diagnosing Anne's illness. Processes are slow, complicated, because patients can't assist or contribute.*

PSYCHO-THERAPY *helps Anne to refocus on world of reality. Behind her, psychiatrist records her progress. Not all of our hospitals can provide this.*

FOCUS ON PSYCHIATRY

"BREAKDOWN"

A MODERN Canadian mental hospital as seen through the eyes of one of its patients is the star in a current, 40-minute National Film Board release called "Breakdown." It was produced by the NFB for the Provincial mental health authorities in cooperation with National Health and Welfare's Mental Health Division*. "Breakdown" tells the story of Anne Morton, the victim of a schizophrenic collapse, telling her background, her symptoms and her gradual recovery under hospitalization. At first, she regards the hospital as a prison from which she must escape. But as treatment progresses, she is brought back to the reality she has lost touch with and she understands the techniques of the process. She sees (as we do through her eyes) that the latest techniques of psycho-therapy, modern treatment and equipment, with clean and cheerful surroundings, have made comparatively rapid recovery possible. Though almost as many patients are discharged from our mental hospitals as are admitted, the film is not over-optimistic. For the patient returns to a world in which mental illness is a stigma; this must be overcome before cures are permanent. This is the film's real message.

*With several staff members from Verdun Protestant Hospital and the Crease Clinic, Essondale, BC, as technical advisers.

GROUP THERAPY *involves free discussion of problems with guidance from doctor. It gives patient insight into her sickness, teaches a proper perspective.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Saskatchewan:

THOSE "EXTRAS"

THE PROPOSED means-test-free old age pension of the federal government, to start next January, may not be entirely free of a means test in Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Government may impose a means test where certain "extras" now provided by the province are concerned.

At present, old age pensioners receive $2.50 a month over the $40 now provided in provincial and federal contributions, plus medical and hospital treatment, with pensioners paying 20 per cent of drug cost and certain extra charges for dentures. The province pays the bill for these "extras."

Saskatchewan has asked Ottawa to provide these extras come next Jan. 1 but is not hopeful that Ottawa will.

Meantime, Premier Douglas has promised that pensions now being provided will not be reduced. So Saskatchewan will pay for these extras if Ottawa does not.

Before doing so, however, Saskatchewan will likely impose a means test to determine whether persons receiving the federal pension really require these "extras."

HOUSECLEANING

THE LARGEST union in the province, the Saskatchewan Civil Servants Association with 4,000 members, wants no Communists within its ranks.

At its annual convention in Regina, the association adopted an amendment to the constitution which would bar from membership those who are members of any other organization "whose objects are subversive." The amendment was aimed at Communists and went into effect immediately.

The move gave the association power to expel from its ranks, those whose membership in other organizations violates this clause.

Whether the union will now attempt to ferret out Communists within its ranks was not indicated.

BITERS BITTEN

FOR THE LAST ten years, farmers in areas adjacent to the North and South Saskatchewan rivers have had to contend with hordes of black flies each June. These flies rise in swarms from the river bed, move with the wind to treed areas and settle on cattle, horses or sheep. In dozens of cases they have caused deaths.

For three years university men have tried to combat the black fly scourge and in application of DDT and oil they think they have found the solution. The river beds are treated with a mixture of oil and DDT and losses have been greatly reduced. But some work still remains to be done—the mixture was not too kind to fish and hundreds died a couple of years ago after the first application of the mixture. This is apparently now remedied.

British Columbia:

MAKE 'EM LIKE IT

EIGHT MEMBERS of the BC Legislature sat down this week in Vancouver to thresh out the problems of the province's compulsory health insurance service. Their recommendations, the Government hopes, may pave the way for changes which will make the people like it a little better.

The committee was named during the session. It will probably sit in many communities during the long, hot summer and have a report ready in time for next spring's session.

The group was named in the heat of the battle last spring when the Government had to increase the premiums and assess charges for the first 10 days of hospitalization. Seven of the committeemen are Coalition members; the eighth is Harold Winch, CCF leader of the Opposition.

DOUBLE TAX

ARCHBISHOP William Duke of Vancouver last week-end joined the argument Maillardville parents are having with the school board. In BC, Catholics who want separate schools for their children must build them themselves and at the same time let their property tax money go to support the Protestant schools. Early this spring, the Catholic group, unable to get Government assistance, closed their own two schools in the area, sent their 664 children to the regular public schools.

The school boards flinched at the sudden load, set up double shifting.

But Archbishop Duke's entry may yet bring the matter to a head with the Government.

Said he, at a Catholic gathering: "The double tax . . . is manifestly unjust."

■ George, the alligator at Vancouver's zoo, was too well-behaved to live. Sticks and stones were thrown at him —when attendants weren't looking— to make him stir and look tough. George, to dodge them, sank to the pool bottom, stayed there until he drowned. It sharpened the tongues of those campaigning to have the zoo closed altogether, made Vancouver wonder what manner of hard-hearted souls it has.

—CP from DND

FRONT LINE: *Dr. William L. Archer of London, Ont., leaves a Fifth Air Force T-33 jet aircraft of the 49th Fighter Bomber Wing at an air base in Korea after a flight over the front lines. A member of the Canadian Research Defence Board, Dr. Archer has been with the United Nations ground forces observing results of air power.*

Manitoba:

TRAVELLER'S TALE

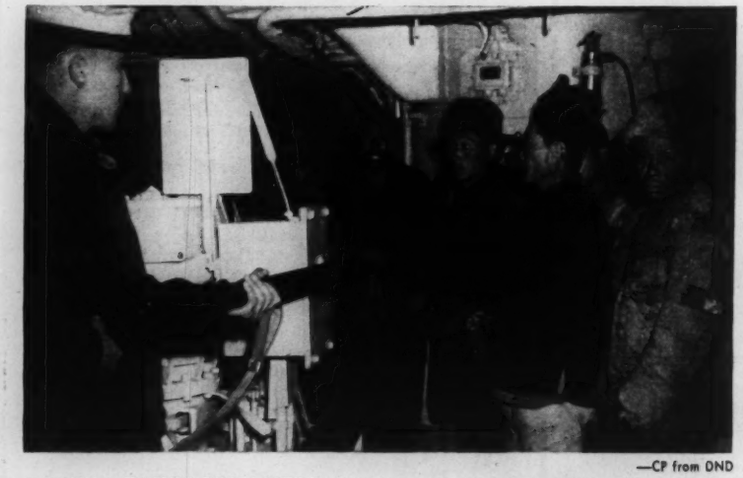
WINNIPEG'S Chief of Police, Charles MacIver recently returned from a visit to his Scottish homeland and, although he didn't actually say so, he intimated he was quite happy to be back in Canada.

Scars of the Second World War, dissatisfaction with the Labor government and continuous queues were the things he noticed most in his two month tour of the United Kingdom.

He found that the London police force, much like his own, was having trouble keeping its constables because of low wages. He deplored the constable's salaries in England where they average $24 a week.

Driven on a tour of London in the same auto that was used to return the Stone of Scone, Chief MacIver also had a front seat at the opening of the Festival of Britain and took a trip down the Clyde in a police motor launch.

He noticed the tremendous boom in house construction arising out of the shambles of the Second World War. The new homes were much like Canada's emergency housing units, he said. "But the heating system is still the same—an open fireplace that heats one side of you at a time."



—CP from DND

NOOTKA TAKES PRISONERS. *During a recent patrol off the west coast of Korea HMCS Nootka captured seven enemy vessels trying to run the United Nations naval blockade. This photo shows AB. Charles Milks of Windsor, Ont., standing guard over some of the frightened prisoners taken on board the Nootka, after an armed party surprised the North Korean crafts in a sudden night raid.*

HAPPY FLOOD

MANITOBA'S tourist trade is heading for a record-breaking year. That's the prediction of Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who forecast number of persons visiting the province would smash all existing records.

In the first three months of 1951 entries into Manitoba have increased 78 per cent over 1950 and the province stands third, next to Newfoundland and the Yukon, in the percentage increase of travellers' vehicle permit entries into Canada, he noted.

The early spring, absence of a flood and favorable weather were three factors which contributed to the increase in tourists.

New Brunswick:

MUSIC IN THE AIR

WITH NEW regional music festivals springing up on every side—there were just six in 1949, and this year there are 19—New Brunswick feels that it has rapidly become one of Canada's most musical provinces.

The climactic New Brunswick Festival, held annually in Saint John, has grown tremendously in the 15 years since its inception. Last week, with more than 1,300 entries, averaging 15 to 20 participants each, it had become one of the largest in the country. It kept four adjudicators of the British Chain and four auditoriums busy throughout the week.

In one respect, particularly, the New Brunswick event has been outstanding in Canada—the development of its scholarship program, which is financed partly by private donations and partly by concert proceeds.

Each spring the festival awards scholarship grants to about 40 of the most talented and promising young competitors to enable them to continue their studies either at home or in metropolitan centres. Also, about six scholarships are awarded to public school teachers who take summer courses at Toronto in classroom music instruction.

Scholarships are the pet hobby of the president of the festival, Benjamin R. Guss, Saint John barrister who has headed the annual event ever since its establishment and is also chairman of its scholarship committee.

Perhaps the main reason for his enthusiasm, he admits, is the fact that as a boy, a member of a large family, he always longed for the violin lessons that his parents couldn't afford

—RCN

REFIT: *With guns removed, HMCS* Cayuga *rests in the drydock in HMC* Dockyard, *Esquimalt, while workmen swarm over and under her getting the ship in trim for her return to Korea.*

for him. Eventually, by saving up, he was able to buy a violin and 12 lessons, and he figured he had "arrived" at last when he made the high school orchestra.

He still plays the violin at home occasionally for his musically gifted children—"but only," he says, "to show them how not to play it."

One of the factors, incidentally, that stimulates musical appreciation in New Brunswick is the large Acadian French population. They love singing and orchestras and bands. Predominantly French-speaking Edmundston, which claims the title of being the most musical town in Canada, was represented by 10 girls in the famed wartime CWAC brass band. In last year's New Brunswick Festival, the choir of St. Joseph's University, an Acadian institution, won the Lincoln Trophy as the best in the nation. It is expected to represent Canada in Festival of Britain competitions this summer.

Quebec:

REGIMEN

THE QUEBEC MINISTER of Health seems to think it is a wonder children grow up at all—considering the parents they have to put up with.

Dr. J. A. Paquette turned parents over his knee and applied a verbal spanking when he spoke at a convention held in Montreal by the Canadian Public Health Association, and the Quebec Society of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

He told the adults:

"People love children but parents go on filling their youngsters with candy and soft drinks and keep them up late, with the excuse that it is good for them to have what they want.

"People have to be told over and over again what they should do to maintain health. They don't care about health until their health is threatened.

"We have to hammer home the simple truths: Don't eat too much, don't drink too much, don't amuse yourself too much, be sure that you get a reasonable amount of sleep."

This sharp lecture on health habits —or on the lack of health habits— was greeted with enthusiasm. First, it was a treat for any convention to have a speaker who gave a hard-hitting talk instead of the customary platitudinous one.

Secondly, no one could deny Dr. Paquette's line of reasoning.

Thirdly, everyone knew that as health minister for Quebec Dr. Paquette was doing a good, solid job of following his own preachings. As the Montreal *Daily Star* said in commenting editorially on the speech:

"The health program which Dr. Paquette administers so well is literally changing the face and aspect of Quebec's life."

Ontario:

TAX LOOK-SEE

FOR SEVERAL years Ontario municipalities have been pressing the province for a readjustment of taxing powers.

They claim, as the province itself claims in its relationship with Ottawa, that it is undesirable not to be in control of its own sources of revenue.

And in the case of Ontario municipalities they aren't. Nearly half the provincial budget, more than $100,000,000 is expended in municipal subsidies. These cash grants many of the local bodies look on as "hand-outs".

At one time during his brief spell as Premier, Col. Tom Kennedy promised municipal representatives a provincial-municipal conference. When Premier Frost succeeded Col. Kennedy, however, he ignored this commitment. Municipal problems, he thought, might better be solved by informal conferences.

After two years in office, however, Mr. Frost apparently had changed his mind. Last week at the conference of Ontario Mayors and Reeves he indicated this.

He didn't go so far as to proclaim the conference Mr. Kennedy had promised, but he did announce appointment of a committee which would investigate all aspects of the municipal problem.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Egerton H. Norman has been appointed Acting Permanent Representative from Canada to the United Nations. Until recently he headed the American and Far Eastern Division of Canada's Department of External Affairs.

AWARDS

Dr. A. Lorne D. Gilday of Montreal has won the Canadian Hospital Council's 1951 George Findlay Memorial Award for outstanding services in hospital administration.

Gordon Feldman of Windsor has won the Raymond Priestley Fellowship ($1,350 annually for three years). He will do research in nuclear physics or quantum field theory at the University of Birmingham.

DEATHS

The **Most Rev. Gerald Murray, 65,** Coadjutor Archbishop of the RC Archdiocese of Winnipeg; in Montreal after a short illness.

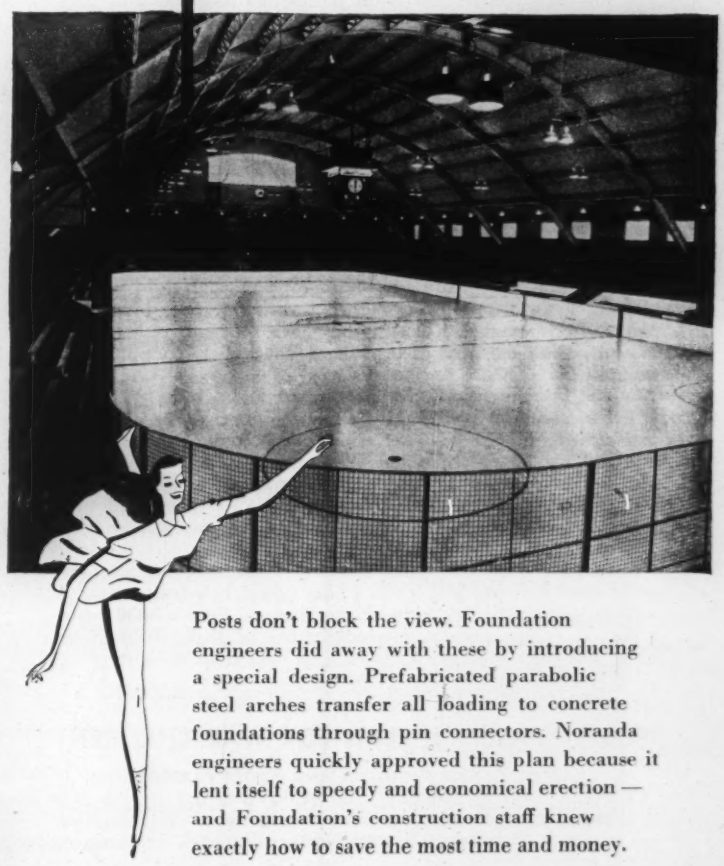
Senator Robert William Gladstone, 71, of Guelph, Ont.; suddenly, in Ottawa.

—CP

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS. *Portraits of two former Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Laird Borden and W. L. Mackenzie King, will appear on two new stamps to be issued by the Post Office Department June 25. The stamps will be the first in a series bearing portraits of former prime ministers which have not already appeared on stamps.*

The UNUSUAL JOBS COME TO FOUNDATION

This beautiful modern arena is part of a large community centre which Foundation built for Noranda Mines Limited at Noranda, Que.



Posts don't block the view. Foundation engineers did away with these by introducing a special design. Prefabricated parabolic steel arches transfer all loading to concrete foundations through pin connectors. Noranda engineers quickly approved this plan because it lent itself to speedy and economical erection — and Foundation's construction staff knew exactly how to save the most time and money.

Foundation's Engineering and Construction services can save time and money for you too.

That is why THE UNUSUAL JOBS COME TO FOUNDATION

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"and our bones ache"

Despina is a six-year-old war orphan. Her father contracted tuberculosis in the Greek Army. He was released and sent back to his village and family. There, the disease was communicated to the mother, while she was nursing her husband. They both died this past winter. The child writes this in a letter to her American Foster Parents:

"You are my only hope in life, as I am a complete orphan. I live with my Granny, who is very old, and my little sister. When our mother and father died last winter, Granny burned the mattresses and the covers they had on their beds. And now we sleep on the very hard boards . . . and our bones ache."

This child is but one of thousands needing help. Many have been maimed and disfigured by war. Funds are needed for plastic surgery, artificial eyes and prosthetic limbs.

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a foster parent, or by contributing funds for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, glass eyes. As a foster parent you will receive a case history and photograph of your child who is told clearly how he is being helped and that you are his foster parent. Children thus feel that they have a friend, rather than someone who is just giving them charity. Correspondence through our office is encouraged.

The Foster Parents' Plan, organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, is helping children of 14 different nationalities in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, and England, with International Headquarters in New York. Financial statements are filed with International Better Business Bureau and Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to or provided any competent authority in Canada.

Already over 100 Canadians and Canadian organizations are Foster Parents: join them to-day: your help can mean,—and do,—so much! Remember Foster Parents' Plan is NOT mass relief; it is the individual rehabilitation of little children in home-like surroundings. Will you give your help TO-DAY?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes.

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN FOR WAR CHILDREN

PARTIAL LIST OF SPONSORS AND FOSTER PARENTS:

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I will pay $15. a month for one year ($180.00). Payments will be made quarterly ( ), yearly ( ), monthly ( ). I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

Name.....

Address.....

City..... Prov..... Date.....

Contributions are deductible from Income Tax

BOOKS

ASTONISHING FIRST

THE PROVINCIALS—by John Cornish—McLeod —$4.00.

IT IS a pity that Mr. Cornish named his British Columbia tycoon family the Dunseiths, because outsiders are bound to think it has some connection with the Dunsmuirs, who actually belong half a century further back, and in a different industry and a different part of the province. But one can see why he did it; the name automatically suggests just that atmosphere of sudden wealth, eccentricity, social prestige and rather barbaric splendor that he wants for his twentieth-century characters.

This is a very brilliant book, and will make its way in other countries than Canada. It is a young man's book, but not a young country's book; it belongs in a period of relative artistic maturity, something that can be said of very few Canadian novels. Its big scene, the spoiling of Bunty's plan for seducing her young orchestra conductor, by the organized intervention of her brother's girl friends, is really a large-scale anecdote rather than a consistent part of a novel, and has no justification except its comedy effect, but it is admirably executed. The same remarks, both of them, go for the great unexpurgated Dunseith performance of "Troilus and Cressida", which is just Mr. Cornish thoroughly enjoying himself.

But this book is much more than a mere social satire, and Mr. Cornish will eventually be able to dispense with anecdote. He has a vast range of human sympathy and understanding. He knows how people grow and how they diminish, and what a vast part family relationships play in both processes. An astonishing first novel, even for a *Ubyssey* editor! —*B. K. S.*

MORAL POWER

WARRIOR WITHOUT WEAPONS—by Marcel Junod—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.75.

ALTHOUGH a non-combatant, Dr. Marcel Junod has seen more of modern war than most soldiers and has seen phases of it that soldiers rarely see. His duty as a representative of the International Red Cross has taken him behind the scenes in Abyssinia, on both sides of the Spanish civil war, to France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Russia and Japan. In all his journeys, his mission has been the same: to alleviate the sufferings of war by inducing combatant governments to respect the letter and spirit of the Geneva Convention.

Since Dr. Junod is a Swiss citizen, he has been a neutral in all his campaigns. Indeed, his usefulness in his profession has largely depended on his observance of strict neutrality in speech and action. The habit of neutrality has made for a restraint in style that is more effective in this account of his experiences than any amount of highly-colored rhetoric would have been. His report of atrocities committed by Italians in Abyssinia, by Germans in Poland, by the Japanese against their prisoners of war is given as unemotionally and with as careful an avoidance of exaggeration as if he were a witness in court. His evidence is convincing and brings home to the reader the reality of what he has seen.

Dr. Junod would probably be the first to admit that the good that the International Red Cross can hope to accomplish is pitifully small in contrast with the evils of modern war. Nevertheless he is able to report some triumphs in the way of saving lives and causing German and Italian authorities to show a semblance of respect for decency. Those who were prisoners during either the first or second war have reason to be grateful to Dr. Junod and his colleagues. Bad as the conditions of British prisoners were, their treatment was infinitely better than that of Russian prisoners, because Russia has not ratified the Geneva Convention, and the Germans were under no moral compulsion to behave towards them with any humanity.

Perhaps the most impressive part of Dr. Junod's work is the fact that it is carried on with no show of force, no threats and very little money. The power that he has used in his international errands of mercy has been purely moral. Diplomats of all countries can learn a great deal from him.

—*J. L. C.*

UNPRETTY PICTURE

WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL—by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer—*Ambassador*—$3.75.

THE MEN who wrote "Chicago Confidential" (which is alleged to have brought on the Kefauver crime investigation) and "New York Confidential" now turn up the seamiest of seamy metropolitan sides. Their promise—"We will take you through a metropolitan area of 1,500,000 living in what should be a utopia, but which is a cesspool of drunkenness, debauchery, whoring, homosexuality, municipal corruption, etc."—is more than kept.

The weakness of this reported guided tour is so obvious that we must mention it here: the authors may have

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

MARCEL JUNOD

WORLD AFFAIRS

ITALY AND FRANCE

Pro-Communist Vote Rises to 35% in Italy
Great Uncertainty in French Election

THE ITALIAN municipal elections, which will not be concluded until this Sunday, have been turned into an unofficial general election, a full-scale test of the change in Italian opinion since the critical election of April, 1948.

The practical outcome, where the results have been announced, is highly satisfying: the Communists have lost control of two-thirds of the cities, towns and villages which, with their left-wing Socialist allies, they have ruled for the past five years.

Out of 2,735 municipalities in Northern Italy, the Communists had dominated 1,170, including many of the biggest cities. Now they retain only 395 local councils, and they have lost Genoa, Venice, Verona, Padua, Mantua and half a dozen other provincial capitals. The only large city which they were able to hold is their stronghold of Bologna, where they barely scraped through.

This electoral turnover did not, however, come through any falling off of the Communist and left-wing Socialist vote. On the contrary, this vote actually increased from 32 per cent of the total in the 1948 general election, to 35.3 per cent in the current North Italian municipal elections; and the neo-Fascist MSI party appears also to have gained ground on the extreme right, though its total vote has not yet been released.

A Triumph for Unity

The democratic success was due solely to the action of the non-Communist parties (with the exception of the MSI) in presenting a single list, thus having their votes counted as a block against the Communist-Nenni Socialist vote. The side which gets over 50 per cent of the vote wins two-thirds of the council seats. One thing the vote clearly demonstrated was that the major government party, Premier de Gasperi's Christian Democrats, could by no means have achieved this victory by itself.

The Christian Democrat vote fell off from 49 per cent in 1948 to 41 per cent in this test. Some of this slipped away to the right, to the neo-Fascists, and some apparently to the left, to the Republican Party of Foreign Minister Sforza and Defence Minister Pacciardi.

It is no surprise that a governing party should suffer some wear and tear, after three years, and particularly in a country where unemployment, poor housing and hunger persist. But it is a sharp disappointment that the recent split from the Communist Party of several important leaders, and the closing of the long divided ranks of the Social Democrats, have not cut into the left-wing vote.

The right-wing Socialists, followers of Saragat, had even left the government coalition, in order to unite forces with the Socialist followers of Romita and Ignazio Silone, who refused to give their support to the Atlantic Pact. They apparently hoped, in this way, to make it as easy as possible for left-wing Socialist and also Communist defectors to come over to them. But it didn't work.

In spite of all disappointment in the size of the leftist vote, the elections will have the extremely important practical consequence of breaking up the state-within-the-state which the Communists had in effect created by bringing the nearly 3,000 municipal councils which they have controlled throughout Italy since 1946 under a sort of shadow government of Communist Party headquarters. In most of these places the Communist-appointed mayors, judges, policemen and local functionaries of all sorts will now be replaced by anti-Communists.

Does this Italian experience hold any indication of the outcome of the general election scheduled in France for June 17? With the rise of the MSI, the Italian situation looks more and more like the French: a "third force" of centre parties squeezed between Right and Left. But unless all predictions fail in France the Gaullists there are going to come out far stronger than the MSI in Italy; they are freely conceded from 100 to 160 seats, or up to one-quarter of the new Assembly.

Then again, few but the Communists go so far as to flatly label the Gaullists as "fascists." Much of their

—Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten

A SWISS VIEW: *"But no, you don't suit me, you're too big for me."*

vote, if they do come through, will come from the moderate and mainly Catholic MRP, Mouvement Républicain Populaire, which is expected to slide back a long way from its present position of second strongest party.

This will in part decide the character of the Gaullist RPF, Rassemblement du Peuple Français; for the rest a great deal will depend on the important politicians who throw in their lot with him. If people like Pleven, Schuman and Bidault decide to "play ball" with de Gaulle, then the "fascist" label just won't stick. But there hasn't been much sign that de Gaulle is looking for others to share the leadership of his party with him, or that he would be any easier to work with than in the past.

However, it is certain that he is going to have to work with other French political leaders, much as he may profess to disdain them, either within his RPF—if he is to boost it up to a clear majority, say in a second election — or within a government coalition, should the centre parties be unable to carry on without his support after June 17.

This will depend on whether their electoral alliances function as well as did those of the Italian centre parties. Though the last-minute French electoral reform is a complicated thing which satisfies no one, it may nevertheless serve to cut the number of Communist seats well below the present 181. How the popular vote comes out, will be extremely interesting to observe.—*Willson Woodside*

—Miller

NOT IN THE BIG LEAGUE: *The Chinese Communists are believed to have some modern Soviet tanks in Korea, but this mass of captured and quite obsolete Japanese tanks is what they showed at a big review in Peking a few months ago.*

MAO IS NO PUPPET

London.

THE CRUSHING defeat of Mao Tse-tung's fifth and greatest offensive in Korea can hardly fail to be a crucial test of Russo-Chinese relations, and strongly influence the future of the Korean war. Undoubtedly many people, not only in America, agree with the recent statement by Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, that the Peking regime may be "a colonial Russian Government—a Slavic Manchukuo on a larger scale." *But all available evidence is against this interpretation of Soviet-Chinese relations.*

When the Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921, the writings of Lenin and Stalin showed clearly that their aim was to use China to attack the West through Western possessions in Asia. But soon after Chiang Kai-shek's breach with the Communists in 1927, Japan's aggressiveness in Manchuria, Mongolia and China became the chief preoccupation of the Soviet, and for 19 years Moscow did nothing to help the Chinese Communists. On the contrary, in the first year or two of Japan's invasion all their help was given to Chiang Kai-shek.

After 1946, however, this policy was revised. The way was made easy for the Communists to establish themselves in Manchuria and to collect the huge stores of Japanese arms there. The subsequent Communist victories were hailed by Soviet writers as proof of the essential rightness of the Lenin-Stalin policy and as an important stage in the furthering of the proletarian revolt in South-East Asia.

Of the three principal Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung appears always to have been faithful to the Cominform line and to take Marxism-Leninism as his bible. "Internationally we belong to the anti-imperialist front headed by the Soviet Union" he wrote in 1949, "and we must rely on the genuinely friendly help of this front."

See Selves as Allies

Liu Shao-chi, second most powerful figure after Mao, declared to the World Federation of Trade Unions Conference in Peking in November 1950, that "all Soviet States and parties must unite in military formation under Soviet leadership." As for the belief, once prevalent, that Premier Chou En-lai was "of milder mood" than his fellows, this has scarcely been borne out by events.

In general the Chinese Communist Party has followed the line of uniting its efforts with the Soviet's in a common war on imperialism. But this does not necessarily mean that it will blindly accept Moscow's orders.

There is a marked difference between Mao's regime and the satellite governments of East Europe. The latter are an entirely artificial creation of Russia's. But in China the whole work has been done unaided by the Communists themselves, from the far-off days when Mao, Chou En-lai and others began by organizing unions and teaching Marxism to peas-

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"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

ants and urban workers. That is something which Chinese pride will not forget if ever it comes to a clash of wills with Moscow.

Lastly, why did Mao have to stay two months in Moscow negotiating the Sino-Soviet treaty, and send for Chou En-lai half-way through the bargaining? If he were a mere puppet he'd have been given the standard 3-day reception-and-banquet treatment accorded to the Piecks and Paukers.

Only Conclusion

The closeness of the Moscow-Peking association is obvious. But the Chinese have never voluntarily accepted foreign dictation; and although it is improbable that Mao went into Korea without a full understanding with Stalin, no other conclusion is possible that that he acted as an ally, not as a puppet.

Now that China finds she is unable to drive the United Nations forces from Korea, the next stage in Korea becomes of intense interest. As an ally, China is in a position to make stiff demands on Russia. She has to save her "face"; her prestige in Asia and her own plans for internal progress are at stake. On Russia's reply may depend whether the Communists' defeat leads to far graver dangers in Korea or becomes the first stage towards peace.—*O. M. Green, OFNS*

TELLING ALL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Korean War. All of the American military leaders have expressed their fear of Soviet intervention. All have disavowed any notion of using U.S. troops on the China mainland. Collins is sure that "nothing would so delight the Russians as for the U.S. to become engaged on a large scale in Asia." Bradley has coined the phrase about such a war being "the wrong war, at the wrong time, in the wrong place and against the wrong enemy." The U.S. should not "at this time", he says, take the risk of war with the Soviet Union.

Up to Joe

So there it is, Joe. Take it away! The U.S. doesn't want to fight you, and can't be ready until 1953. Of course, it could all be a clever trap, this Washington "investigation." Come to think of it, nobody so much as suggested that the U.S. would dodge a war if one were forced on her. As Admiral Sherman put it: "No one should be deluded into thinking that we wouldn't intend to win if we got into war . . . (The Russians) could depend on getting a beating."

And there was that baffling idea thrown in by Vandenberg that his air force was really better set to defeat the Soviet Union today than it might be in two years time, when it would have to divert a large part of its strength to the defence of the United States against the long-range air force and larger stock-pile of atomic bombs which he expected the Soviets to have by that time.

Curious people, these Americans. One can only hope that their performance will frighten the Soviets rather than encourage them.

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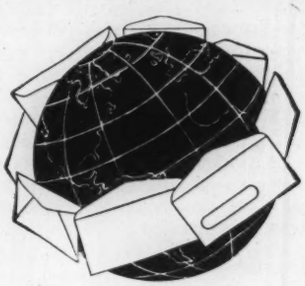

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THE PERSIAN ATTITUDE

London.

EVERY DAY makes it clearer that there is no possibility of any reasonable negotiation with the Persian Government on the subject of the oil industry. And there are very few days left before the policy of confiscation is put into effect. An ultimatum has been served on the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. to hand over or get out. By way of ensuring that these orders will be ruthlessly carried out, Persian officials in the oilfields who have worked on friendly terms with the Company in the past have been removed and replaced by others whose hostility can be relied on.

P. O'D.

What puzzles observers in this country is the utter recklessness of the Persian gamble, the almost insane persistence in a policy which can lead nowhere but to disaster. At first it was thought that the nationalization plan was merely a strong-arm method of getting better terms from the oil company. But it is now obvious that, in spite of all difficulties and dangers, the Persian Government means to take the industry over, lock, stock, and barrel, even though they have apparently not the faintest idea what to do with it when they get it.

It seems likely that Dr. Mossadegh, the Prime Minister, and his supporters in the Majlis have expected little effective opposition from the British Government, which has itself nationalized so many industries in its own country. The point that these were entirely British industries may well have seemed to them a quite trivial one. Besides recent history in India and Burma and in Anglo-Egyptian relations may have strengthened the impression that the present British Government is not likely to take drastic action in defence of British interests abroad anywhere.

Turn on Americans

As to the operation of the oil industry after it had been seized, it is probable that the Persians counted on the rivalry between British and American oil-men to ensure that British technicians could easily be replaced. The warning note from the American Government has put a sudden end to any such hopes. And the Persian attitude towards Americans has changed almost overnight from one of effusive friendliness to bitter hostility. The Americans now rank second to the British, and a very close second, as objects of organized public execration.

In all this the Russians are playing their hand with the cards held very close to the chest. Even the Communist Tudeh Party has taken less action than might have been expected. They probably feel that they can afford to sit quiet and watch the pot boil over.

Dr. Mossadegh is certainly no Russophile, as he has shown by his resolute opposition to Russian claims in the past. And Persians generally, though they may dislike the British at the moment, are well aware that they have much more to fear from the Russians. This, however, is not enough to prevent them from playing into Russian hands. With a complete disregard of the danger for Persia and for the peace of the world, the firebrands wave their torches over the oil wells.

DANISH VISIT

NOT since 1914 had a Danish king and his queen visited Britain. The state visit of King Frederik and Queen Ingrid has therefore given particular pleasure to all sections of the British people. They are in themselves two very fine and attractive people, and they are closely related to the British Royal Family. King Frederik is a great-nephew of Queen Alexandra and Queen Ingrid a granddaughter of the Duke of Connaught. Besides, the connection is likely to be even closer in the future, for the Duke of Edinburgh is a direct descendant of the

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Danish Royal Family of Oldenburg.

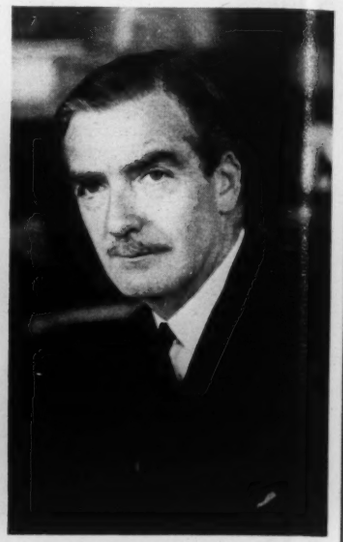
The Danish King and Queen have been given a varied, cordial, and colorful reception. He took part in the brilliant procession at Windsor of the Knights of the Garter, of which he is now a member, and he and his queen in many other brilliant functions. It is therefore more than a little unfortunate that the economic relations between Denmark and Britain should just now be so strained, more strained indeed than for many years.

The Danes have increased the price of their bacon and butter by 7½ per cent, but Britain has increased by 25 per cent the price of British coal—and at that will probably be unable to supply more than half the two million tons promised for this year. The effect of this on Danish industry is very serious, as is also the effect of British devaluation.

It begins to look as if Britain would have to make a special effort to help the Danes out of their difficulties. Otherwise they may be driven to turn to Eastern Europe for the supplies they cannot get here. The Polish Government is making every effort to capture the Danish trade, but that is a solution that neither the Danish nor the British peoples can contemplate.

WHY FEWER BRITONS COME TO CANADA

IN his speech at an Empire Day rally in London, Mr. Eden expressed anxiety and regret at the falling off of British emigration to Canada. Since 1946 it has dropped from 43,000 a year to 6,600. In the same period emigration to Australia and New Zealand has tended to increase,



MR. EDEN *would make it easier for Britons who want to come to Canada to bring more dollars with them.*

and there are in operation ambitious plans for its further development.

This abrupt fall in the number of British settlers for Canada Mr. Eden attributed to the short-sighted policy of currency restriction which came into force in April, 1948. Under it an intending settler in Canada can take only £1,000 from this country, and then only in four yearly instalments of £250.

This has meant that the man with more than £1,000 is discouraged from leaving—or at any rate from going to Canada. So also is the man with £1,000 or less, for the meagre instalments make it difficult for him to set upon his own in Canada, as tradesmen and skilled craftsmen would normally wish to do.

While it is necessary to conserve dollars, said Mr. Eden, not everything should be measured in terms of money. If Canada wanted British settlers, the least this country could do—"as some token of gratitude to that great Dominion which has done so much for us"—is to put no obstacle in their way.

HONG KONG'S FUTURE

ONE of the chief risks being taken by Britain in the endeavor to prevent strategic supplies from reaching China is the future of Hong Kong. The prosperity of that great port, even its very existence, may well depend on it. There is good reason to believe that Mao Tse-tung has carefully refrained from any threat to it, because of its usefulness as a channel of supply, the principal one left. If Hong Kong should cease to be useful, it might cease to exist—at least, as a British Colony.—*P.O.'D.*

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EDUCATION

AFTER BREAD, EDUCATION

French Universities Could Teach Us Much: Fail Themselves in Political Field.

WHILE in France where they spent six months, Professor G. Vibert Douglas* and his wife sent SN an interesting comparison between French and Canadian universities. We quote the Douglas's report here:

The differences reflect very favorably on the French system, which we in Canada would do well to study.

All education in France is free. Schools, universities and technical schools are free to those who can pass the entrance examinations. In Canada there are Provincial Universities, it is true; but the student still has to pay fees. The French college year is longer than the Canadian. In Canada, with its long winters and the need for its students to earn during the summer, the shorter term has been a necessity. If, however, education were free, the student would only have to earn enough for bed and board, and consequently the term could be lengthened by one month.

There are no boards of governors for the universities of France. They are supported by the state but there is no dictation regarding policy. The professors run the universities in France. They and they alone say how the funds are to be spent. The universities are free to teach the truth as they see it.

On Danton's monument in Paris are inscribed his own words—"After bread, the need of France is education." In spite of devastating wars, France has taken this advice to heart. The faculties are well staffed with the ablest men France can produce. The buildings on the whole are poor; but men, not bricks, make a university.

An able French professor, who knows Canada well, said concerning a certain Canadian university: "Yes, it is a magnificent building, but I could not find much inside." What he did find was the typical Canadian set-up—the professor with too many hours of teaching per week, a talking machine or gramophone, and with little time for his own research and original thinking. In France the average professor gives two lectures per week, but the substance of those lectures is not to be found in chapters one, two or twenty-two of any textbook. The professor in France is chosen because he is a man who can do original work.

And what of the French student? The level of intelligence is extremely high and the postgraduate work is outstanding. The relationship of the undergraduate to the university is different from that of his Canadian counterpart. He has far more responsibility regarding his own education than the average Canadian. He works very much on his own, and he has to work very much harder both at school and at college than our Canadians. This is not altogether good—there should be more time for leisure and sports—but it eliminates the ubiquitous bane of Canadian universities, the playboy or the American football "student." The French student matures quickly because there is no spoon feeding. And afterwards he is pretty sure of a position, for the stamp of the university really means proficiency in the subject studied.

Here arises an interesting question. The average Frenchman shows little interest in practical politics. Is this lack of interest the result of the educational system or due to a lack of emphasis within that system on political science and social studies? This fine democratic system of education apparently fails to pervade the political set-up. In Canada, we see a growing interest in politics, with pronouncedly insufficient cultural depth.

Beyond the places of education what is there? In France, the smallest town has its bookstore, selling good cheap books—the equivalent of which might be hard to come by in Canadian cities. These stores could not exist if books were not purchased and read. France is reading and is evidently avid for good literature, since cheap editions of the world's classics are always on display. Works on history, philosophy, science and art are always there.

Books are cheap in France, and money is not spent on superfluous bindings. In Canada we should publish more cheap books. We Canadians do not read enough. It is fair to suggest that if a nation is not really reading and thinking, it is not educated in the deep sense. After bread, is it bricks or is it education that we Canadians think the more important?

The young Frenchman has a burning desire to be educated and he can obtain this education free. After he leaves the university he evidently reads a great deal. Democracy not only needs but demands such opportunities for its youth. As a very young democracy with roots in both France and Great Britain, let us pause for serious thought, look beyond the sea, and plan our education on the wisest foundation.

■ Just finished is the National Conference of Canadian Universities, held this year at McGill, and attended by delegates from 30 Canadian universities. Conference head was Dr. P. J. Nicholson of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, NS. Purpose was to discuss university problems.

*Professor Douglas is Professor of Geology at Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

crusading zeal to uncover a dirty mess but their more immediate goal is the sale of their books; so the high emphasis on the lurid and sexy reminds one—if pure-in-heart readers can be "reminded" of such—of the sex-heavy weekly tabloids.

On the other hand ,"WC" must not be finally dismissed with such a measure, for if the writers have done considerable research in the capital's washrooms and brothels, they have also taken long hard looks at places like the State Department, the Metropolitan Police, and the Senate Private Dining Room.

Another charge is that they too airily mix up their dates. To maintain tempo throughout their dissection of Washington, they sometimes have to dig back a decade to find a juicy bit. The next chapter might be filled with juicy items from January or February, 1951, the very month of publication.

However, Americans will find much here to give them cause to pause and consider just what is going on. And since the U.S. is now the world leader, the book will give us pause too.

Lait and Mortimer find little to recommend Washington as a place in which to live and work. It is a "city of wistful little people with adding machine minds". Congressmen shrug at nauseating conditions that would throw them out of office "back home in Boontown." —*J. Y.*

ACROSS THE DESK

ENGLISH STORIES FROM NEW WRITING — edited by John Lehmann—*Longmans, Green* —$2.50.

THE BEST stories from the sporadic but sturdy periodical, edited by John Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann has chosen the stories for this volume from the *English* stories that have appeared in 15 years of the magazine's existence, and it is a companion volume to the "French Stories from New Writing" and "Poetry from New Writing", already in print.

There are many familiar names, so familiar as to scarcely deserve the usual *avant-garde* label: Christopher Isherwood, V. S. Pritchett, Rosamond Lehmann, Graham Greene, P. H. Newby. The predominant note is the war and the Britishers tend almost to a man to the violent. Sid Chaplin's "The Pigeon Cree", is a tale of unimportant events told in an amusing way, and Elizabeth Bowen's "Mysterious Kôr", an escape from the blood and guts of war and melodrama; the latter appealed most to this reviewer, but there is enough variety to invalidate any personal preference. —*J.M.O.*

OXFORD JUNIOR ENCYCLOPAEDIA, Vol. IV, "Communications"—*Oxford*—$6.50.

EVERY FORM of communication is covered here: languages, signs, symbols, telegraphy, radar, smoke signals, canoes, trains, ocean lines, jet airplanes, turnpikes, camel caravans, etc. The articles are lucidly written and illustrated with graphs, maps and pictures. Wherever the introduction of a notable personality is needed, human interest is even further heightened. Don't be misled by the "junior" in the title; this is a gem for the young or old reader.

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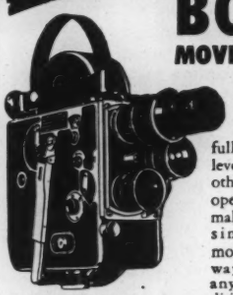

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ART

AN HONOR AND A VIEWING

A Canadian Heads a UNESCO Seminar: Canadian Wood Carvings on Display

A SIGNAL salute has been paid by the United Nations to Canada's international position in child art education. Dr. C. D. Gaitskell, Director of Art for the Ontario Department of Education, has been appointed Director of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) Seminar for Visual Art Education.

The Seminar is to be held in Bristol, England, during July and is the first such international gathering on record. It could be vitally important to the future of school art education as well as to the further establishment of international understanding.

Thirty nations are to be represented. Among the observers and guest speakers at the three-week gathering will be critic-historian Herbert Read, sculptor Henry Moore and painter Graham Sutherland.

It has been Dr. Gaitskell's job to prepare the program and to propose the major questions to be considered. His questions: 1. Where are we in art education in the world today? 2. Where are we currently heading, and why? 3. What success is the present international program having? 4. What effect on life *should* art education possess?

Sandy-haired, blue-eyed Charles Gaitskell was born in Kent, England, 43 years ago. He arrived in Western Canada at the age of six, and received his education at the University of California, University of British Columbia and University of Toronto. Since 1944, he has held the position of Director of Art for Ontario.

ST. JOSEPH: *Woodcarving by Daoust.*

CANADIAN SCULPTORS

In Toronto's Eaton Galleries, the Sculptors' Society of Canada is displaying a collection of Canadian carvings. Several outstanding names were among the missing and may have accounted, in part, for the tentative nature of the exhibition. The carvings of the two Quebec sculptors, Sylvia Daoust and Armand Filion, dominated the show by nature of their compelling competence, seriousness and singleness of personal style. Too often the work of Canadian sculptors contains a little of far too many styles and idioms; the creations of Daoust and Filion have been unmistakeable since their earliest carving.

When one studies the sincere and knowledgeable carvings by senior Canadian sculptors, Frances Loring and Florence Wyle, one wonders where their successors are going to emerge from. Certainly, in the Eaton exhibition—apart from the two Quebec artists—there is little to encourage optimism, unless it be in the small, compact carving, "Lynx", by Gloria Jefferies. This little piece has much of the intense, interlocking design which marked the best pieces by Gaudier-Brjeska and also some of the affection for animal life one felt in the presence of the late John Flanagan's conceptions—*P. D.*

UNESCO Choice: *Dr. C. D. Gaitskell.*

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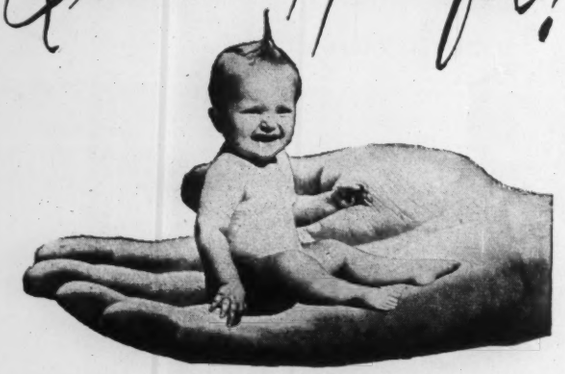

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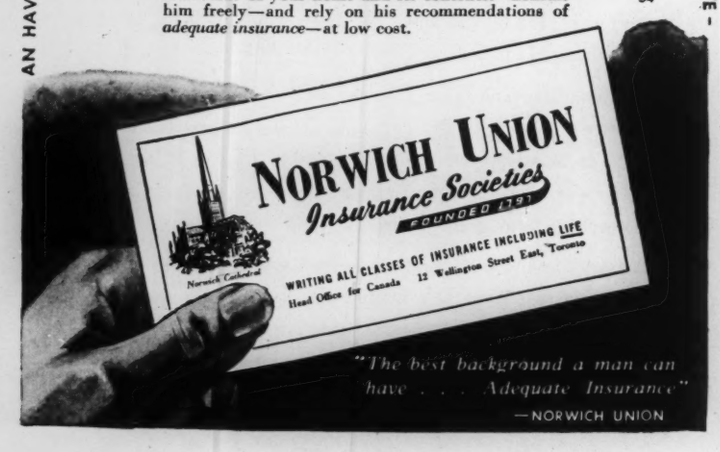
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WELL-READ

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

associate member, depending on his, or her, kind of work). The Convention is designed to bring all members up to date in all phases of library science. The general theme of the Convention this year is, naturally enough, "Books", but this includes the making of books; their maintenance and repair; the selection of books for library use. Other topics are the history and evolution of the juvenile literature; the library's technical processes, library architecture and current problems that affect the library system in general; magazines, rare texts, etc. on microfilm.

"This is a very important development in this country," Dr. Wallace observes. "Microfilming makes possible the perpetuation of rare books and perishable items. Only trouble is, the cost of equipment just to project the films makes it out of the question for any but the biggest libraries." A new technique, known as microprinting, may, however, supplant the more expensive microfilming. A "microprint" is a small card about the size of a snapshot. The one Dr. Wallace submitted as evidence was 3 inches by 2 inches and held 31 pages of the Yale Review of 1928. He took it from a file-box containing a stack of microprints perhaps eight inches long. "Right there," he said, "you have twenty-five years of the Yale Review."

The CLA Microfilm Committee, under the supervision of R. H. Blackburn, Assistant Librarian of the U of T Library, is now microfilming all Canadian newspapers.

National Library

But the main topic that has librarian circles buzzing currently is the establishment of a Canadian National Library. As things stand now—or rather stood up to several years ago—scholars and researchers in Canada do not know just what books are obtainable in Canada. To offset this and, ultimately, to fill gaps in our store of books, Parliament passed a resolution in 1948 for the organizing of a Bibliographic Centre to make a union catalogue of all books available in the country's libraries. To coordinate the colossal task, Dr. William Kaye Lamb, the Librarian of the University of British Columbia, was appointed Chief Archivist with the "special assignment of preparing the way for the establishment of a National Library in Canada." When Dr. Lamb and his staff have microfilmed the catalogue-card of every book available in every library in Canada, he will know just what books have to be purchased to go into the National Library recommended by the Massey Commission.

"But this," says Dr. Wallace resignedly, "is still in the future. Canada has to go at the problem of a national library backwards, so to speak. In the States, they started with the Library of Congress and all government-branch libraries are more or less subsidiary. Up here all government branches have developed first. Whether they will be willing to sacrifice their collections in order to consolidate a national library—?" he shrugged. "Time alone may tell."

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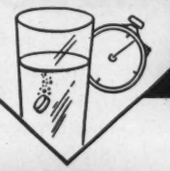

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SPORTS

BASEBALL BOUNCES BACK

A Few Years Ago Softball Held the Field Now Hardball is Second only to Hockey

NEW YORK YANKEES against Toronto Maple Leafs in the World Series of 1953? Montreal Royals versus Brooklyn Dodgers in '54? It's possible, though not probable quite that soon. What is more likely is that the winning pitcher, or the batter who drives in the clinching runs, may in one of those years be a boy who learned his baseball on Canadian sandlots.

Baseball is right now Canada's second most popular team sport, just behind hockey and well ahead of rugby.

The thought of a big league club located in either of the Ontario or Quebec metropolises startles no one who has been long in the baseball picture. Montreal and Toronto have for years had teams in the Triple-A International League (where they were joined this year by the Ottawa Giants) and have far outdrawn the poorer National and American League clubs. It would surprise no one to see a major league franchise cross the border at some not-too-distant date.

Several other Canadian cities are represented in professional leagues of lower classification: Vancouver and Victoria in the Western International, Cornwall and Kingston in the Border, Hamilton in the Pony (Pennsylvania-Ontario-New York), and eight Quebec cities in the Provincial.

Still, it is on the sandlots that most Canadians play their baseball, and it is from the sandlots that the future's great players will come. Canada has produced stars in the past: the great Vince Barton, George Selkirk, of the Yankees, Philadelphia's Phil Marchildon and Dick Fowler.

Canadian sandlots have had great teams in the past, too. Toronto's famed Oslers beat most of the American opposition they faced. In 1948, London, Ont., Majors won what amounted to the North American title by defeating Fort Wayne GE's in the National Baseball Congress playoffs.

Comeback

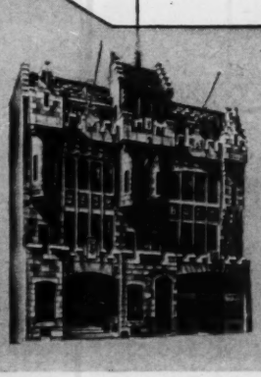
That victory in 1948 marked the climax of a great comeback, not only for Canada but for baseball—"hardball", as opposed to "softball". In the first two and a half decades of the century, baseball flourished. Then, in the late twenties, softball was introduced, and it caught on fantastically.

Before its supporters woke up, baseball was almost a forgotten game. Toronto, for example, had exactly four "senior" teams", of dubious quality. Baseball men saw that two things were needed: publicity and organization. They held "nights", sought sponsors and funds, encouraged youthful players.

The effort paid off. Toronto now has 11 senior teams. Baseball is flourishing from coast to coast. At fairs in the prairie provinces, teams come 300 miles to compete in tournaments. And, most significant of all, virtually every major league club has scouts watching for newly-developed Canadian talent.

—Kim McIlroy

MEN WHO THINK OF
TOMORROW PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



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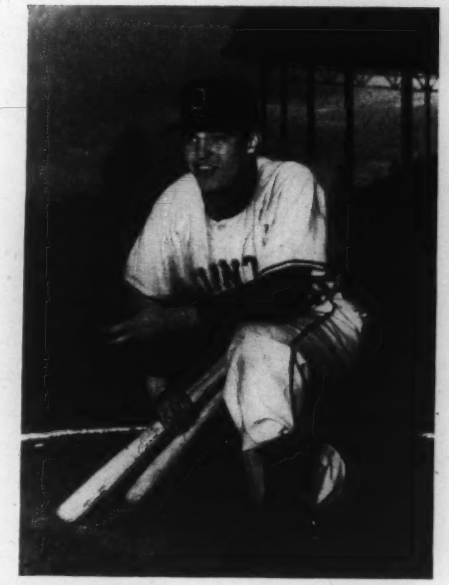
CANADA'S PRO BATBOYS



OTTAWA *Giants' batboy is 14-year-old Bob Goodwin, son of city's Mayor. Bob has been crazy about baseball as far back as he can remember, but squeezes in hockey and football during the year too. He also makes some of the road trips with the Giants.*

—Capital Press

MONTREAL *Royals' Fernand Millette is another baseball-minded youngster. This season he's handing the bats to the International League leaders. Last week, with 28 wins, the hard-hitting Montrealers had picked off their seventh straight victory.*

—Richard Arless

TORONTO *Leafs' Ron Stead began his association with the team six years ago. A Sunday visit found no game being played so he helped trainer Bill Smith. Ron later became mascot for the club, and this year, batboy. The job of mascot is now open.*

—Michael Burns

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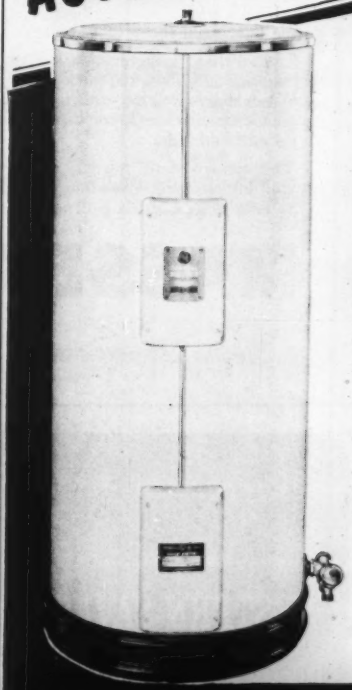

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PEOPLE

THE ROVING KIND

■ Canadian diamond millionaire **Dr. John Thorburn Williamson** returned to his alma mater last week from Tanganyika. The former geology student of McGill University received an honorary DSc degree from **Chancellor Mr. Justice O. S. Tyndale** at McGill's annual convocation.

■ Off on one of her periodic jaunts, *Vancouver Sun* columnist **Evelyn Caldwell,** after a whirlwind trip through Australia, arrived in Korea to see how the boys were getting along. The first Canadian woman to visit the war zone, she received a royal welcome from Canadian troops. Switching from budget-conscious advice to women under the name of **"Penny Wise,"** her reports from the front told of her tussles with Korean mud, the odors in "Phewsan"—as the boys call Pusan, and her inability to carry a Korean baby on her back and a basket

—CP

PENNY WISE: *A one-hand hold.*

of food on her head without at least a one-hand hold on the basket. Arriving back in Tokyo she found she had missed a mess party in her honor by men of the supply unit. She promptly broke her return schedule and took the next plane back to Korea.

■ An engineer whose army career has taken him from Spitzbergen to China is to command Canada's new 27th Brigade Group. **Brig. Geoffrey Walsh,** CBE, DSO, 41, of Brantford, Ont., will direct preparations for service in Europe or elsewhere from headquarters at Valcartier, Que. In World War II he led the 1st Battalion of the Royal Canadian Engineers in the raid on Spitzbergen. Later he served throughout the Sicilian and Italian campaigns. The four major units of the group are: the 1st Canadian Infantry Battalion, commanded by **Lt.-Col. John Keefer Mahony,** VC, 39, of New Westminster, BC; the 1st Canadian Highland Battalion under **Lt.-Col. Richard Lewis,** OBE, 35, of Halifax and Kingston, Ont.; the 79th Field Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery, under **Lt.-Col. Marcellain Louis Lahaie,** DSO, 37, of Bucking-

—CP

BRIG. WALSH

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

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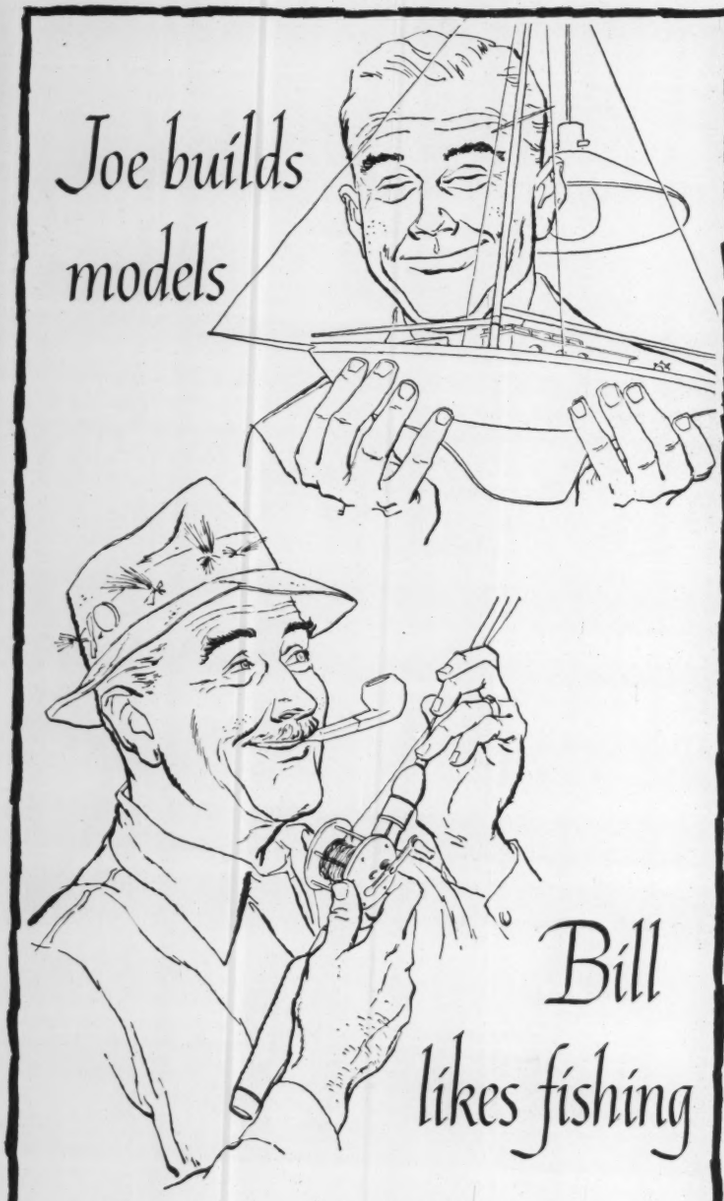

YOU HAVE your special interest or ambition—something that means a lot to you. Today, more than ever, the trick is to plan your saving—*and* your spending—so that you move steadily toward your goal. Here are two suggestions:

FIRST, decide what you want most, how much it will cost, and open a special savings account at The Royal Bank of Canada for that one particular purpose. Then save for it.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You can bank on the "Royal"

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 26

ham, Que.; the 1st Canadian Rifle Battalion, commanded by **Lt.-Col. Edward William Cutbill,** DSO, 38, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

■ Canadian musicians have a new group to help them on their way to national, and international, recognition. The recently formed Canadian League of Composers aims to promote creative effort and the performance of new works and to see that Canada is well represented in international festivals and competitions. Chairman is **John Weinzweig,** a member of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, whose own works have earned him the title of Dean of Canadian Moderns.

JOHN WEINZWEIG

■ A generous gesture from a former resident means a library building for Vermilion, Alberta. **George W. Whitnell,** now in Illinois, sent a $10,000 cheque for that purpose to **Mayor S. C. Heckbert.**

■ At a special 3-day auction in Ottawa Opposition Leader **George Drew** was first-night guest-auctioneer. Under his oratory a mop and broom fetched $16.51. Next night External Affairs Minister **Lester Pearson** wielded the hammer over one of his own bow ties. He refused a $5 bid and finally settled for $20. Event was to raise funds for the **Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.**

■ Vancouver's Assistant Chief Constable **Duncan Fraser** is retiring after 40 years' service. This summer Clan Fraser is gathering at Lord Lovat's estate in Inverness, Scotland, and Duncan Fraser will be there.

■ A Kitchener, Ont., puckster won the coveted Hart Trophy as the most valuable player to his team. He's **Milt Schmidt,** captain of the Boston Bruins.

■ **Dr. E. T. Feldsted,** Winnipeg, radiologist and physicist, has recently arrived in Vancouver where he will practice at the BC Medical Research Institute. He has spent two years in Europe doing postgraduate study and research in medical radiology. While in England he studied at the Royal Cancer Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, London. He recently received the 1951 Diagnostic Radiology Diploma. In Vancouver his main research will be on the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, therapy and diagnosis.

—John Driemen

DR. E. T. FELDSTED

Brain-Teaser:

For the Very Young

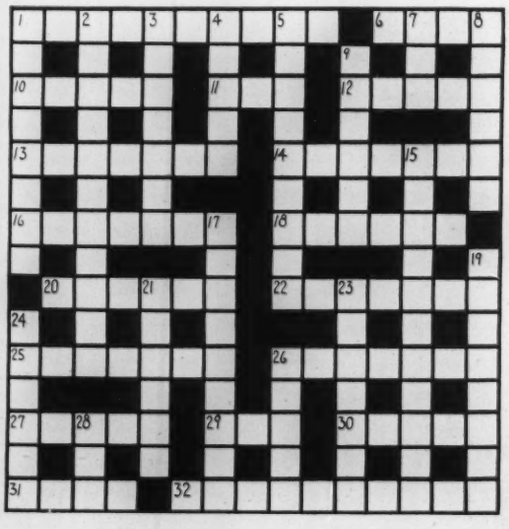
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 9. A dollar will start to build a large sort of a place to live in. (10, 6)
6. A very small "p". (4)
10. A bitter solution. (5)
11. Head without hair? On the contrary! (3)
12. It wasn't Carroll's who took 2, 26 down to 1, 9. (5)
13. Did it slough up Bunyan? (7)
14. He followed a French white woman. (7)
16. It appears that to halve supper is not to fast. (5, 2)
18. Entrap differently, yet the same. (6)
20. The few of the many called. (6)
22. If it's the woman who pays, it's a sound reason to! (7)
25. Its natives were exhorted to be charitable. (7)
26. Though fiction, it's a fact when "boy meets girl". (7)
27. Bower we leave when the R.A. returns—(5)
29. — leaving 27 confused. (3)
30. The French and English machine. (5)
31. Showman who helped to make better oxygen tents. (4)
32. They have a reputation to ruin. (10)

DOWN

1. Serve after the breakfast food to make one flourish. (8)
2 and 26. Pooh! This boy had to bear with him. (11, 5)
3. Entrances to arrive here? (7)
4. See 15.
5. Act for a tumble-down theatre? (9)
7. Trygve's in bad shape! (3)
8. Not upon the knees but on the mind. (6)
9. See 1 across.
15 and 4, 2, 26 down and 12 went down to 1, 9 to watch alterations, as it were. (8, 3, 5)
17. What boxers and cricketers do for a drink! (9)
19. What a frost they are! (8)
21 and 28. What the 1, 9, 4 saves for a rainy day, maybe. (6, 3)
23. 2, 26 down owed his life to him. (1,1,5)
24. Such a messy article t' take out and eat. (6)
26. See 2.
28. See 21.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 30. None but the brave deserves the fair
9. Netting
10. Bullied
11. Govern
12. Hiawatha
13. Nose
14. Acme
16. Hares
18. Ouija
20. Long
21. Atom
25. Lop-eared
26. Tiffin
28. Yelping
29. Everest
30. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Nonagon
2. Natives
3. Briers
4. Tags
5. Hebridean
6 and 27. Below the belt
7. Aviator
8. Endears
15. Colleague
17. Cavalier
18. Owl-eyed
19. Impales
22. Taffeta
23. Monitor
24. Gisèle
27. See 6

LACE AND TULLE FOR THE BRIDE

Whether it is of heirloom lace or simple white organdy, the wedding dress observes all the traditions. Shown on this page—dresses from some of the New York collections.

ROSE POINT *Chantilly lace over white satin is trained in one with the skirt. Bridesmaid wears light green velveray on white mousseline de soie. Place: Helena Rubinstein's NY penthouse.*

DOUBLE PURPOSE *dress of Chantilly lace has separate, trained overskirt of white net frothed with matching lace. The short length lace dress beneath has triple-tiered skirt . . . perfect for important Summer evening occasions.*

WHITE SATIN *scrolled with white net, the net billowing into a filmy train. Nei yoke of the bodice curves close to the throat. Nearly all veils worn are finger-tip length.*

ARRIVAL HOME: *Here is the 1948 reception to Mayor Garnet Coulter and his bride when they arrived home in Winnipeg, amid confetti, cheers and roses.*

Now, When I Was a Bride . . . .

Confetti-Spangled Memories of Weddings From Wives Whose Husbands Make News

by Margaret Ness

IT'S ORANGE BLOSSOM TIME and SN decided to fall into the wedding mood, too. So we asked a few wives of well-known men to tell us something about their own weddings. After all, their husbands may be the Important Member of the Family now but it wasn't so on That Day.

Some were traditional June brides and some were not. One of the June brides was Edith Raddall. Twenty-four years ago she married Tom Raddall, long before he became an important Canadian author. And here is what she has to say of their wedding: "Tom and I were married in the village church, just across the river from my home in western Nova Scotia. All the usual local things—a bright June day, blossoms on the apple trees, a few lumberjacks sorting logs in the sawmill boom as we drove across the bridge, the cool and somewhat musty smell of a country church on a mid-week morning, the friends and relatives gathered in the front pews, and in the back row a few idlers come to see the wedding of the music teacher and the book-keeper of the pulp mill.

"I caught and tore my veil on a pew as we turned to leave. Otherwise all went smoothly. At the door people were throwing confetti, rice and (an old Bluenose custom) salt."

For the honeymoon they went to a small hunting lodge where "the lone inhabitant was a crusty character named Pete. He refused to have anything to do with us: thought we were Living in Sin. Our youth and levity, I suppose.

"Everything amused us, even Pete — even the box of dynamite we found on a shelf in an outhouse. We never found out what that was doing there. A subject for a mystery story; but Tom had no notion of writing then. It wasn't until the next year, when we began paying for our charming old house, that he bought a decrepit typewriter and wrote his first story. And that was about the sea."

ANOTHER June bride was Dorothy Duncan MacLennan. A well-known writer, she is the wife of novelist Hugh MacLennan. "Fifteen years ago when Hugh and I were married in Winnetka, Illinois," Dorothy says, "Hugh was nearly 2,000 miles from home. It must have seemed even farther, for as usual the bride's taste prevailed, and my way had little in common then with the mores of Nova Scotia. [Hugh MacLennan was born on Cape Breton.]

"The church was beautiful with white painted pews, blue carpeting and tall windows that flooded the altar with sunshine. The reception that followed at our house was happy, and the guests overflowed into my mother's handsome garden. My uncle culminated a lifetime of experimentation in a champagne punch to be talked about when all other drinks for such occasions become a blur.

"Hugh felt like a shy guest at the kind of party that made mockery of seven years of depression and despair. Yet today, if that wedding is of interest to anyone besides ourselves, it is because the shy young groom is the man he has become. I only wish he could have guessed it then."

—Capital Press

ACTORS: *Mary Sheppard, John Howe married in Ottawa between matinee and evening shows.*

When Marilyn and Bill Walker were married, they chose June 23—the anniversary of Marilyn's parents. Husband Bill—now with CKRC, Winnipeg—has won four regional best actor awards and two finals in Dominion Drama Festivals. He needed all the aplomb thus acquired to carry off the arrival of himself and his Regina bride at the honeymoon chalet destination. Says Marilyn: "When we walked in, trying to appear casual, we were immediately greeted by hearty laughter and cries of 'Here come the Bride and Groom' by what appeared to be all of Regina." A mayors' convention was in progress and the Mayor of Regina, two aldermen and the city clerk were attending—and waiting for the Walkers.

SPEAKING of mayors—Jessica Coulter and her Mayor husband tried to keep their wedding a secret. They'd planned a quiet little wedding in Rosemere, Que., at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, H. Raymond Perrault, Mayor of Rosemere.

Two days before, the news broke and the press, including big magazines, arrived. After all, bridegroom Garnet Coulter was Mayor of Winnipeg and the bride, Mrs. Jessica Allan Derby, had been Executive Director of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. They were NEWS.

But let Jessica Coulter tell the story: "The press stayed somewhat impatiently outside during the actual ceremony — but not a second longer. The Very Rev. Malcolm Campbell had just pronounced the binding words when in they burst, complete with photographers, and for the next hour we were posed here, pushed there, told to smile, to look serious, to stand up, to sit down, etc. The memory is amusing now but at the time it was pretty nerve-wracking. However, it was a good introduction into the 'public property' life we've had ever since." But there were some handsome compensations. It isn't every bride who has an escort of "bobbies" on arrival home (*see picture above*).

Sybil and Dick Diespecker were married in

April, 1929. Says Sybil: "One thing about my wedding that stands out particularly clearly and has been nagging me for years, is punctuality. The cab that was to have picked me up to take me to the church was involved in an accident. Another cab was sent and I entered the church twenty minutes late. The guests heaved an audible sigh of relief. Then and there I resolved to be as punctual as possible for the rest of my life." And she's had to live up to it. For Dick went into radio. (He's radio director for *The Vancouver Daily Province*) and now the clock literally runs their lives.

Merna Mitchell took time off from resettling in High River, Alberta, to write us about her wedding. Husband Bill writes the "Jake and the Kid" series on the radio and as W. O. Mitchell was fiction editor of a national publication until this Spring. Then he, Merna and the children went back to High River so Bill could finish his second novel.

"WE were married in Edmonton to which my family had moved from Boston," says Merna. "My father (a Baptist pastor) married us, a friend of the family giving me away. Bill felt it wasn't legal, didn't take spiritually and that we have probably been living in sin for nine years. It was the sunniest August day, so when we came out of the dimness of the church into the brilliant sunlight, Bill's eyes were squinted up against the sun. In the shots the photographers took of us, he looked more like a man who has just discovered he has a peptic ulcer than a groom.

"Just as we stepped from the train at our honeymoon destination, Bill developed a toothache. There was no dentist to be found. So Bill spent two weeks highly spiced with oil of cloves and smelled like a greenhouse of carnations."

A sunny, hot August day features again in another wedding. This one was 21 years ago when Hope and Watson Kirkconnell were married in Lindsay, Ont. Now they are part of the life in Wolfville, NS, where Dr. Kirkconnell is President of Acadia University. But back to that extremely hot August afternoon. "Perhaps," says Hope Kirkconnell, "that was what inspired the guests to insist on three separate toasts to the bride, advancing the argument that she had been given three electric toasters."

A September bride of eleven years ago was Rita Greene. Radio audiences know Toronto husband Lorne's voice. "Nothing of extreme importance went haywire at our wedding," says Rita. "Just a few small incidentals, like the best man forgetting the ring and having to go back for it while we waited. That must have made him nervous because he then stood on the wrong side of the altar and very nearly became the groom.

"Then a fly settled on my nose, under my veil. Wiggle my nose as I would, I couldn't get rid of it. My 16-year-old, maid-of-honor sister noticed in horror that I was 'making faces' and poked me. I began to giggle. My hands were occupied with my bouquet and all I could do was to furtively blow at the fly. Finally it moved elsewhere."

"IN one respect our wedding must have been unique," says Lady MacMillan about her marriage to Sir Ernest. "It is surely the only one where the groom received the guests on one foot, while trying to force an unwilling galosh on the other.

"This unexpected reception took place in the church lobby immediately after the ceremony while we were supposed to be station bound in a taxi. However, the weather and the guests were unexpected, so the recalcitrant galoshes were not entirely to blame for our predicament. Shortly they proved friends in need as our sole defence against the wet snow. I had to be lifted over the worst bits (fortunately a 100-lb. bride) because my feet were in fragile open-work slippers — also unexpected; certainly never intended for the travelling dress in which I was married.

"But when my boots arrived that morning (yes, we wore boots—lovely brown suede ones these were, made to order to match my brown-and-copper costume) one of them squeaked. I wasn't going to squeak up the aisle on any terms. According to my husband I danced up, which may be partly due to the substitute slippers—bronze kid ones with pointed toes and baby Louis heels—I have them still. Galoshes, of course, had not been included. So when we emerged into a snow-storm . . . there I was; and there, most fortunately, were Ernest's galoshes, but not yet on his feet.

"But galoshes are not to be hurried, and the guests were close behind us. The bride was supporting the struggling groom when the vanguard arrived. After that there was no way out of a general reception. In fact we almost missed our train. Luckily we were just around the corner in St. Andrew's, King Street, where in 1884 my mother had been the first bride.

"This was New Year's Eve, 1919—soon enough after the end of the war for the quiet marriage which, after the strain of the war years, we both wanted. No formality, no reception, not even invitations to our friends — at least that was what we had intended. But they came, bless them, and they were received, too — complete with galoshes."

A brief little note came from Barbara Gilmour in Vancouver, and yet it says everything, we imagine, that most brides think about their own wedding. "Because of personal reasons our wedding was very quiet. But when you are saying those beautiful words, it doesn't really matter whether there are 500 there or only four —you're just as married." Barbara is the wife of Clyde Gilmour who tells you — via the airwaves and print — what movies to see or not.

And then there's our very newest bride, Mary Sheppard Howe. Both

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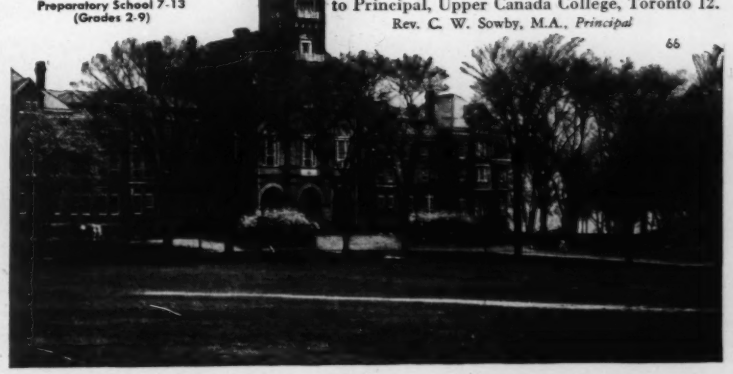

66

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she and brand-new-husband John were with the Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa. In true stage tradition they were married between the matinee and evening performances in the last week of the season. (*See picture on Page 30.*) Theirs was a real "theatre" wedding. The regulars in the Saturday night audiences entered into the spirit, too, and gave the young couple a $100 bond, presented on stage after the performance.

It's rather nice to know that romance and sentiment aren't lost to this tired old world yet. And brides will always have fond reminiscent thoughts about their wedding day, be it 25 years ago or just the other week.

Distaff:

SWEET GIRL GRADS

LADIES' DAY it certainly was at University of British Columbia's convocation this Spring. Three of the weaker sex carried off the University's top scholarship awards. **Betty Bryson,** Victoria, won the Governor-General's Gold Medal, which means she topped every one of UBC's 1,359 graduating students—including males. Then **Connie Holmes,** Victoria, won the Law Society's gold medal, the first time a girl has won it. And then along came **Margaret Moodie,** Vancouver, to head the science group and win a scholarship for proficiency in chemistry.

■ At Ottawa's Carleton College, **Lorna Young,** Ottawa, was top Arts graduate. Lorna served three years with the WRENS and then worked with External Affairs before entering Carleton. And now, besides standing highest in the graduating Arts class, she is the recipient of a scholarship and a fellowship from the University of Rochester, NY.

■ With newspaper blood in her veins, **Ruth Atkinson Hindmarsh** recently was appointed to two top positions with the *Toronto Daily Star*. She's now a Director of the newspaper and also a Trustee and member of the Atkinson Charitable Fund. Mrs. Hindmarsh is the daughter of the later Joseph E. Atkinson, owner and publisher of the *Star* and is the wife of the present President.

Mrs. H. C. Hindmarsh

■ One of the lines **Lillian Carlson** had to say in a recent play by the Everyman Theatre, Vancouver, was "What, June 16 already?" What the audience didn't know was that June 16 is to be Lillian's wedding day. Just one of these coincidences. Groom is an actor, too—Leroy Butcher.

■ The College of Dental Surgeons of Saskatchewan ought to know and they say that **Mary Brett** of Regina is the first in Canada to receive a dental hygienist certificate. It took Mary two years' study in a U.S. university to win the certificate. Now she can give advice on care of teeth, take X-rays, etc. Mary works with the family firm (dentists) in Regina.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Burning Indignation

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"IT IS a cynical betrayal of public confidence," Miss A. said, sprinkling her window box with a hand that shook visibly with indignation.

"What is?" I asked.

"Mr. Abbott's surplus budgeting," Miss A. said. She put the watercan in the kitchenette and came and sat down in the living-room. "The Finance Minister's wrong guesses are simply inconceivable," she said.

"He probably just enjoys surprising himself," I said. "You know the fun you get when you're collecting pennies in a piggy-bank and you think you couldn't possibly have more than about 68 cents, and then you open it up and find you have $1.59. Well, it's the same way with Mr. Abbott."

"Except that when Mr. Abbott opens his piggy-bank expecting to find 15 million dollars he finds he has 451 million," Miss A. pointed out.

"Oh well, he can always use his surplus for retiring the national debt," I said. It was a gay spring morning, the window-box was blue with lobelia, and I was feeling cheerful.

Miss A., who wasn't, sniffed and said it would be simpler to retire Mr. Abbott. "And even worse than the surplus budget," she went on, "is the iniquitous system of hidden taxation. Taking by stealth what they haven't the courage to snatch outright. Masking the hideous features of public extortion under the disguise of unspecified excise stamps. Who do the men at Ottawa think they are? Honest collectors of revenue or the Polka Dot Gang?"

I SAID rebukingly that this was no way to talk about our national government. "Mr. Abbott is working hard to avoid a national deficit," I pointed out, "only he happens to be a man who likes to have lots of elbow-room in his budget. After all a bouncing surplus is a far, far better thing than a bouncing cheque." And feeling I had settled the matter definitely in Mr. Abbott's favor, I sat back and broke open a package of cigarettes.

Miss A. stared at me coldly. "Do you happen to know what you are paying the Government for that package of cigarettes?" she asked.

I glanced at the excise stamp, which of course told me nothing. "Oh, probably as much as 10 or 12 cents," I said.

"You are paying exactly 26 cents!" Miss A. said.

"Twenty-six cents!" I cried. "I don't believe it. They wouldn't dare."

"It said so in this morning's paper," Miss A. said. "It said that the Retail Tobacconists' Association is marching to Ottawa to protest to Mr. Abbott."

"Twenty-six cents!" I said, more and more outraged. "So that's where Mr. Abbott has been getting his surplus budget! Taking it out of the unfortunate cigarette smoker. Tightening the strain more and more in the hope it will make him smoke more and more cigarettes and drive the surplus budget still higher—"

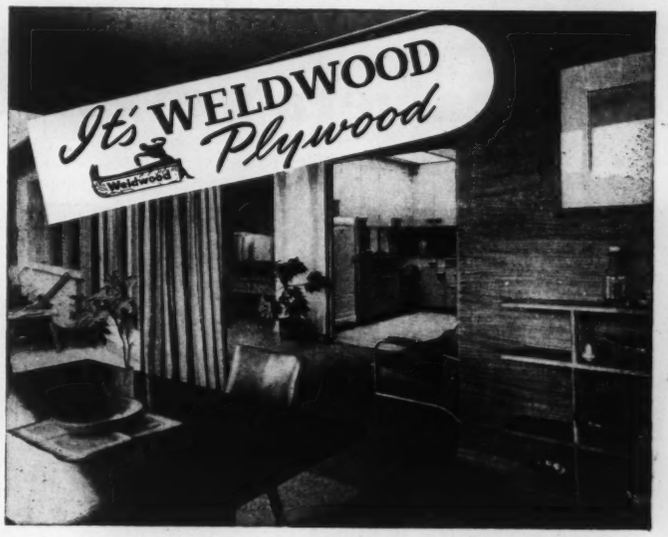
"MAY I point out that you are trying to smoke two cigarettes at once," Miss A. said.

"And all the time increasing Inflation!" I went on, wildly stabbing out both cigarettes. "So that before long it will be a question of whether it's cheaper to light a cigarette with a ten dollar bill or a ten dollar bill with a cigarette!"

Miss A. said she imagined this was approximately the idea. "Mr. Abbott is taking the broad statesmanlike course of pricing cigarettes out of existence," she said. "I have reason to believe that eventually he hopes to eliminate smoking by minors, cardiac conditions, death by suffocation in burning mattresses, and smoking in the backs of buses — in fact, every aspect of the cigarette nuisance. The sale of cigarettes is already down 17 per cent. In time the price will become so exorbitant that people will hesitate to devote their cigarette butts to burning up the Northern forests. Instead they will probably collect them very carefully in little paper bags—"

"Yes, and when that time comes I wouldn't give a used excise-stamp for Mr. Abbott's chances of re-election," I said. "Besides how's he going to keep his surplus budget if he finally eliminates the sale of cigarettes? He won't have enough surplus to provide homes for the nation's indigent corner tobacconists." I got up. "Do you know what I'm going to do?" I said. "I'm going straight home to clear out the coreopsis and plant my own tobacco. There isn't any particular trick to it. You could probably raise a nice little crop right in your window-box."

Miss A. said that if I devoted myself to it exclusively for a number of years I could probably produce an inferior brand of shag that would smoke rather like last year's mulch pile. "Personally I don't want to have anything to do with it," she said, "I prefer to take my stand with Mr. Abbott."



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Woman of the Week:

Musician-Maker

by Beryl Willis

IN MUSIC CIRCLES Mona Bates is regarded as one of Canada's top-ranking teachers. Her methods of imparting musical knowledge are unique.

Some of her pupils have astonished blasé New York critics. Two were promptly taken on by Columbia Management after their New York recitals. Yet, while much is said about the success of her students, little is really known about the teacher behind the scenes. The reason for this is that Mona Bates shuns the limelight as assiduously as a great many artists seek it.

MONA BATES

Probably the most outstanding characteristic of Miss Bates is her artistic integrity. Pupils sense this, realize that here no half-hearted approach to music will be tolerated. There are too many sincere musicians waiting to partake of the cup of knowledge.

Mona Bates has won many laurels abroad on the concert stages of Europe and the United States. In Europe, (where she reversed her name and became Anom Setab) she received consistently enthusiastic critics' notices.

THE TEACHER'S STUDIO is a large room with warmly panelled walls of oak. It is illuminated by a glass skylight and French doors opening on to a patio. On the walls are a number of oils painted by Miss Bates's mother, Annie Grant Bates, and one portrait of Mona Bates by John Russell. Two concert grand pianos dominate one end of the room.

It is in this gracious atmosphere that pupils who are preparing for concerts and recitals "try out" their numbers before a group of invited guests. Here they gain poise and assurance for the concert field.

Too, they soon discover that in music there is no "royal road to learning" and that while people talk of success "overnight" they forget the many years of work which have gone before. That giving is an important part of musical training with Mona Bates was demonstrated when, conducting ten pianos, (pupils from her class) she raised $50,000 for the war effort.

Although many offers to teach in the United States have been received by Miss Bates, they have been firmly rejected. She is a Canadian who is proud of Canadian talent. Unlike those who think there is little opportunity for prospective pianists in Canada, Mona Bates is convinced Canada holds great promise for those artists who prove themselves worthy. Certainly the unique teaching methods and artistry of Mona Bates have helped to increase the artistic stature of her country as well as that of countless young musicians.

FILMS

NOTHING IN PARTICULAR BUT FIRM ABOUT IT

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"GOODBYE MY FANCY", obviously has something very important to say, but it never comes within several wide generalizations of telling us what it is all about.

First we have high-minded, high-styled Congresswoman Agatha Reed (Joan Crawford), who when the picture opens is as busy as a bird-dog checking inflation and rolling back prices, though she doesn't say how. Two minutes later our Congresswoman is whisking off to Good Hope College to give a speech on academic freedom and pick up an old romance with the college president (Robert Young). You can tell by the scale of Agatha's weekend wardrobe that she is finally going to straighten out the latter affair, and you can also tell by the way her eyes widen and her jaw stiffens when the subject of academic freedom comes up that she isn't going to take any nonsense on this issue either.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Well, it comes up the very first evening. A liberal-minded professor is about to be fired for editorializing, on unnamed subjects, in science class. Agatha takes care of that, only to discover that her supine College president admirer won't back her in the showing of a documentary film, whose contents aren't revealed. In the meantime Agatha lectures everybody on the right of the young to be taught the Truth, as Agatha sees the Truth. She lectures the faltering President, the liberal professor, and the belligerent trustee and in the end sweeps off to lecture the entire student body. About what, only Agatha and the God of right - thinking Congresswomen know.

There are enough flippant lines in "Goodbye My Fancy" to suggest that the film, like the stage original, might have been intended, in part at least, as comedy. But the star doesn't take it as comedy; she takes it as social commentary, and takes it big, carrying the film's message, whatever it is, like a banner. However she doesn't marry the College President, even when he gets his gumption back and defies his bullying trustee. Instead she falls straight into the arms of a *Life* photographer (Frank Lovejoy), who loves her in his simple way because he thinks she is quite a dame, and who wouldn't give an exposed plate for her crusading ideas. Possibly there is some wry comedy intention there.

THERE IS a good deal more of the actual stuff of movies in "Rawhide", a melodrama centering about a way-station somewhere on the mule-stage route between California and Louisiana. Four outlaws seize the station, shoot the proprietor (Edgar Buchanan) and retain his assistant (Tyrone Power) as a front, pending the arrival of a gold shipment. Along with Hero Power is Susan Hayward, a traveller who with her small niece has been stranded at Rawhide. The bandits

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naturally assume that the young people are married, and alternately herd them into a back room and drag them out to play host and hostess to unsuspecting travellers.

The film's weakness is that the melodrama is so openly rigged that every crisis announces itself before it occurs, and you can tick off the survivors almost in the order of their survival. You know that Bandit No. 2 (Jack Elam) will certainly be shot before he can lay hands on poor trembling Susan Hayward, and you know that before he gets his deserts he will certainly shoot his natural enemy, Bandit No. 1 (Hugh Marlowe). You know too that Hero Power will somehow retrieve the revolver that Susan Hayward carelessly left in the horse-pond, and that the hole the two captives are trying to carve out of the wall in the back room will never be large enough for either Hero Power or Heroine Hayward, but will be exactly the right size for the toddler who will presently scramble right out into the gunfire, as indeed she promptly does.

Fortunately the film hustles along at such a pace that the rather rudimentary plot structure isn't too great a handicap. Tyrone Power gives an unassuming performance as the bullied hero, and Susan Hayward behaves with her usual spirit. As the outlaw leader however, Hugh Marlowe looks and talks less like a brooding killer than like a Rhodes Scholar caught a very unusual situation.

JEAN SIMMONS, who barely escaped with her life from a lunatic uncle in "Clouded Yellow" is in trouble again in "Cage of Gold". This time she commits bigamy under blameless circumstances. Her first husband (David Farrar) is a shocking cad who deserts her on the morning after the wedding and flits back to Paris to take up his interrupted romance with Madeleine Lebeau, a chanteuse with the deepest chest-tones, the moodiest temperament and the longest gloves ever presented simultaneously in one picture. He disappears at sea and the heroine has barely settled down happily with Husband No. 2 when he reappears, ready to make a deal and clear out at the drop of £5000. Before long there is gunfire and the police have to go to endless trouble to find the guilty party, though the average movie-goer could have straightened it out for them in five minutes.

—Paramount

BOB HOPE: "THE LEMON DROP KID"

"THE LEMON DROP KID" swarms so with Damon Runyon characters—endearing old dolls, lovable safe crackers, engaging panhandlers and racetrack touts — that anyone less agile than Bob Hope could hardly work his way into camera range. However Comedian Hope manages to be well out in front most of the time, and the film owes him its funniest moments. As a racetrack tipster he tangles with a racketeer (Fred Clark) and to extricate himself and raise $10,000 before Christmas he institutes a home for the ancient dolls of Broadway, with himself as final beneficiary. In spite of occasional stretches when the Runyon story gets in the way of the Hope antics, "The Lemon Drop Kid" is a reasonably funny picture.

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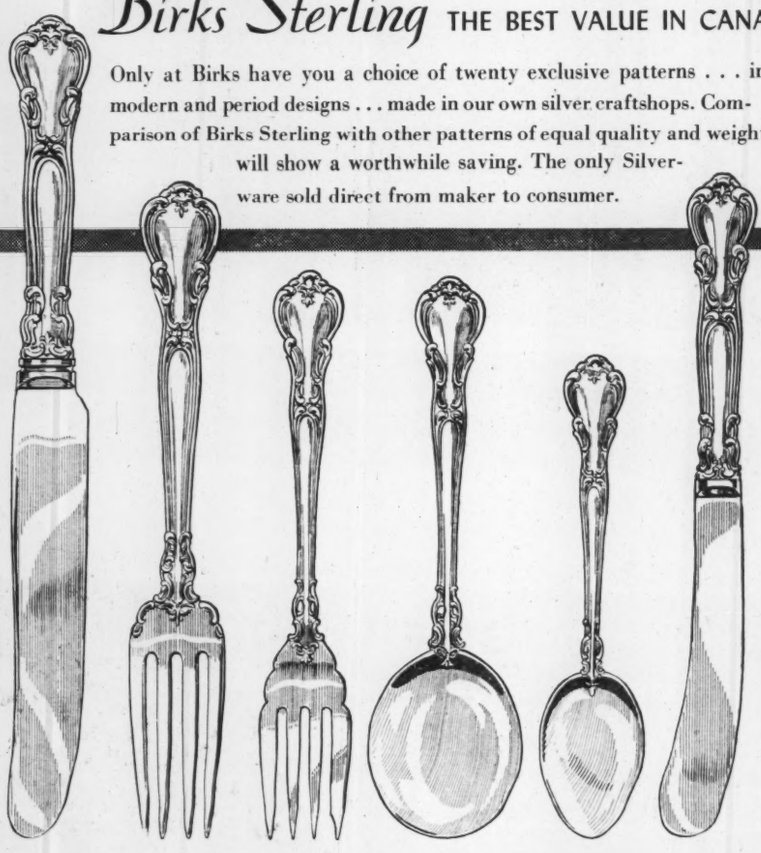

All prices quoted are for six-piece place-settings, comprising luncheon knife and fork, teaspoon, salad fork, cream soup spoon, and butter spreader with hollow handle. (Chantilly illustrated).

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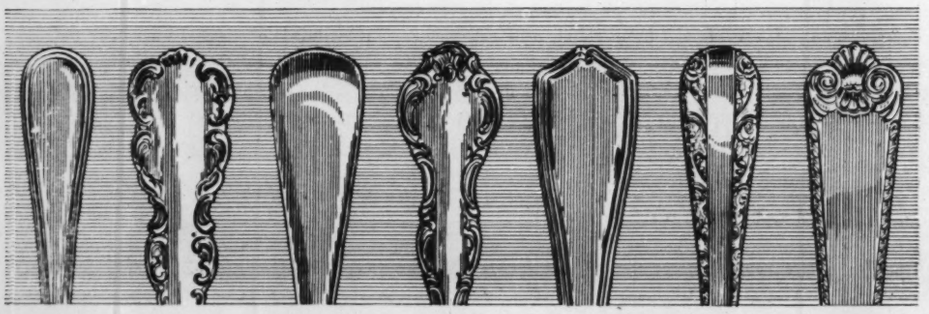

Price & Supply: A Changing Picture?

For the Consumer, Skies Seem to Be Clearing a Bit, But the Storm Warnings Are Still Flying

DEPENDING on whether you are basically an optimist or a pessimist, you could get two slants on the inflation and raw material picture from recent developments. Mostly, the annual survey of the Economic Commission for Europe was for the pessimists. The survey has been described as "a story of achievement, but without promise."

On the achievement side is a 13 per cent expansion of overall industrial output in Europe during 1950. But on the promise side is nothing, as raw material scarcities seem to nullify hope for a continuation of the trend. The expansion represents nothing more than a growth of industrial capacity beyond the point where the supply of raw materials is enough to keep it fully employed. This is reflected in prices. During 1950, especially after Korea, raw material prices rose 80 per cent in terms of manufactures.

The ECE didn't see much help for Europe in raw material allocation schemes. The survey remarks rather gloomily that "there is a tendency for each country to want allocation schemes for the commodities which it has difficulty in obtaining, and to be against allocation schemes for the commodities which it controls."

North American Picture

Still being pessimistic, in North America you could join U.S. civilian goods producers pondering Controlled Materials Plan orders to reduce copper use by 40 per cent of what it was in 1950, steel by 35 per cent and aluminum by 50 per cent. And in Canada are the outspoken warnings from industry of the probability of large scale lay-offs following production cut backs in some lines because of raw material shortages and credit restrictions (SN, May 29).

If you are an optimist, however, you might find encouragement in several developments on the other side of the book:

There have been sure signs that when prices rose during the panic buying period, they rose too high and too quickly. Key commodities like tin, wool and rubber have fallen sharply from the dizzy price heights they reached several months ago*.

In the U.S. particularly, bargain sales to move goods off the shelves in the face of growing buyer resistance are becoming more common, as are good (from the consumers' point of view) old-fashioned price wars. All are indicators that civilian demand isn't so large, nor supply so small as appeared a few months ago, and that there is still some fat to come off.

The Progressive Conservatives' John Diefenbaker last week called for fat trimming in some mark-ups. He reiterated an earlier demand (SN, April 24) that the Combines Act be used "against those who are making Canadians pay as much as the traffic will bear."

The aggressive MP charged that "prices of many commodities have been raised arbitrarily by the action of combines and monopolies — few in number as compared with honest business—whose purpose it has been to exploit and profiteer at the expense of the Canadian consumer."

Steel Outlook

Meanwhile, from authorities in the steel business, have come comments indicating that the supply outlook for this scarce and essential product is improving. At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel makers unanimously voiced fears that their product may be surplus in a short time.

Ben F. Fairless, President of U.S. Steel, said that markets for some consumer goods were close to the saturation point and a period when there would be an over-supply of steel may be closer than most people in the U.S. think. Bethlehem Steel's Eugene Brace said the industry is rapidly reaching the point where it can take care of defence and civilian requirements. Inland Steel's Edward Ryerson suggested the last quarter of 1951 may see an over-supply of steel.

Raw wool producers are taking precautions against a too-great fall in prices (SN, June 5). The Canadian rubber industry has expressed concern over heavy competition expected from imports.

Curbs & Consequence

A major factor in the overall supply picture has been the effect of credit curbs. These, combined with higher prices and sales taxes have introduced a distinct note of caution among buyers. They are likely to get more cautious as the tax-free stock disappears and the full impact of prices and taxes makes itself felt.

But even though the sky may be clearing in spots, the storm warnings are still flying. The National Purchasing Agents' Association bulletin quotes Standard and Poor's Corporation on the U.S. business outlook thus: "As is now being realized, inflation is not a one-way affair. Instead it is an irregular, long term trend . . . quickening at times, slowing at others, and subject to partial reversals at times . . .

". . . We have little doubt that the present lull is merely a breathing spell, and will be followed later by a resumption of the up trend in prices as the defence program gains momentum. However, barring a global war, it is our belief that the next leg of inflation will be more limited in scope than that witnessed to date."

—*Michael Young*

—NFB

RAW WOOL *price drop prompted action by four main producing countries.*

*Tin has dropped about 25 per cent from its peak, raw wool by 30 per cent, rubber by 25 per cent.

EYE ON THE FUTURE

The "Grey Zone" And Exports

DESCRIBING our present position as in a "grey zone—neither of peace as we envisage it, nor at war as we recently experienced it," Canadian Bank of Commerce economist W. F. Lougheed set out the economic challenge facing the West. He was speaking last week at the annual convention of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters.

"Ahead of us, our tasks are not clear cut, yet one objective is becoming obvious: we must balance our military program with our civilian or domestic objectives.

"How effectively, or how poorly, we are able to mesh military and civilian activities in the immediate years ahead may well determine the degree of freedom . . . the present and future generations of Canadians may enjoy . . ."

■ In the international business scene, spotlighted by the fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, business is showing that it is not only the needs of the defence industry that is behind the activity on the international trade scene. Business has its eye on the future and is trying hard to mesh present defence production activity with economic organization for the future.

Straight - from - the - shoulder advice from Canada's Dollar-Sterling Trade Board to British exporters has been taken to heart. At the Trade Fair last year, British machine tool exhibitors assured Canadian customers that they were coming into the market to stay—not just as a temporary dollar earning activity. This year, explained the machine tool exhibitors' General Manager, William Morgan, "We are back to show them we meant what we said."

■ Timed with the opening of the Trade Fair, British industry has set up a dollar market headquarters in Toronto. The Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Agencies will continue the work started two years ago by the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board and the British Dollar Exports Board.

■ Recent high level dollar earnings have been described as the result of a temporary situation by Federation of British Industries President, Sir Robert Sinclair. "We would be foolish in the extreme," he said, "to allow (this situation) to blind our eyes to the need for pressing on with our efforts to reduce the U.K.'s own dollar deficit."

Young Man on the Double

E. B. Eddy Co. Executive Archie Welch Has Reached the Top in a Hurry

by Phil Shackleton

AT THE HUNDRED mark this year, the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull, Quebec, is celebrating its birthday as one of the oldest papermakers in Canada. But since 1949, Eddy operations have been directed by one of the youngest general managers in the business. At an age when most men are just reaching their stride, 40-year-old Archibald (Archie) Welch has reached the top in one of Canada's most vital industries.

Welch is one of those realistic immigrants who accepted the tale that the New World is a land of unlimited opportunity, and then did his best to prove it. Born in 1911 at Greenock, Scotland, he finished high school, then sailed for New York. At 17, he was a messenger for the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company. The eager youngster was soon promoted to the internal auditing department, but then decided he preferred industry to banking. He joined, in Niagara Falls, N.Y., a subsidiary firm of the Moore Corporation, Toronto, a Canadian manufacturer of continuous business forms.

In Niagara Falls he rose to become Assistant Comptroller of another subsidiary of the same firm. During this period, he buckled down to extending his formal education. In night school sessions at Niagara University, he took his Bachelor of Business Management with honors, and then carried on with postgraduate studies.

—© Karsh

ARCHIE WELCH

Visitor on Loan

Welch first came to Canada during the war when the Moore Corporation loaned him to the Department of Munitions and Supply. For several years he was Assistant Treasurer of Research Enterprises Limited, the Crown corporation that built radar equipment at Leaside, Ont.

Next appointment came when he caught the eye of industrialist Garfield Weston. Early in 1946, Weston sent him to Victoria as Secretary-Treasurer of his newly-purchased Sidney Roofing & Paper Company, Ltd. Welch spent three years with the firm, became General Manager and a Director. Under his direction, the firm was reshaped in an ambitious program of expansion and modernization; in less than three years, sales in this largest producer of asphalt shingles in western Canada had nearly tripled.

When Garfield Weston took over the E. B. Eddy Company, he moved youthful Archie Welch from management of a thriving regional firm to that of a long established and major national enterprise. Two years before Welch settled at the sprawling paper plant in 1949, Eddy's had absorbed another old mill, the J. R. Booth Company of Ottawa. Duplication of equipment, buildings and personnel created knotty problems, but by now the amalgamation is running smoothly.

How to Delegate

Many leaders in the management category prefer to delegate authority to many hands. Welch knows how to ration out responsibility, but at the same time he never lets a job out of sight.

His forty years rest lightly on him, and his relaxed appearance is a contradiction to a mind that's almost continually marching at the double. He's calm and casual on the surface but inside he's in a big hurry.

The General Manager's desk is a business counter for company officials and clients who flow into the office in a steady stream every day. Welch is strong on local meetings, and in Eddy's, where diversified production means 25 people at superintendent level, these sessions run one after another. But that's the way Welch likes to work.

In a period of continual shortages, Welch is most concerned over time. There's just not enough to do everything, and the day's heavy duty brings the Manager among the first at the plant in the morning and makes him the last to leave at night.

Eddy's pulpwood piles, machinery and buildings range for several miles along the Ottawa River opposite Parliament Hill, and for a lesser distance along the Ontario side. And over the huge area is produced one of the greatest variety of paper products in Canada. Eddy isn't a leader in every product, but diversified production adds up to an impressive total. It's this great variety that adds special problems to Eddy operations and demands a General Manager with outstanding talents.

No Ivory Tower

Welch has the talents, and the complex nature of his work means they are in great demand. As a result, he has to spend most of his time at the executive level, and can afford relatively little time to visit and personally check mill operations. This worries the energetic Archie Welch who is no ivory tower executive. Nevertheless, in the short period of two years with Eddy's, he has gained a better understanding of the problems of paper production than some men who have spent a lifetime in the plant.

Welch's ability and familiarity aren't limited to any one field; he maintains a genuine interest in everything that concerns the plant and its staff. He's more likely to take his lunch in the employees' cafeteria than in one of Hull's gourmet-class restau-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

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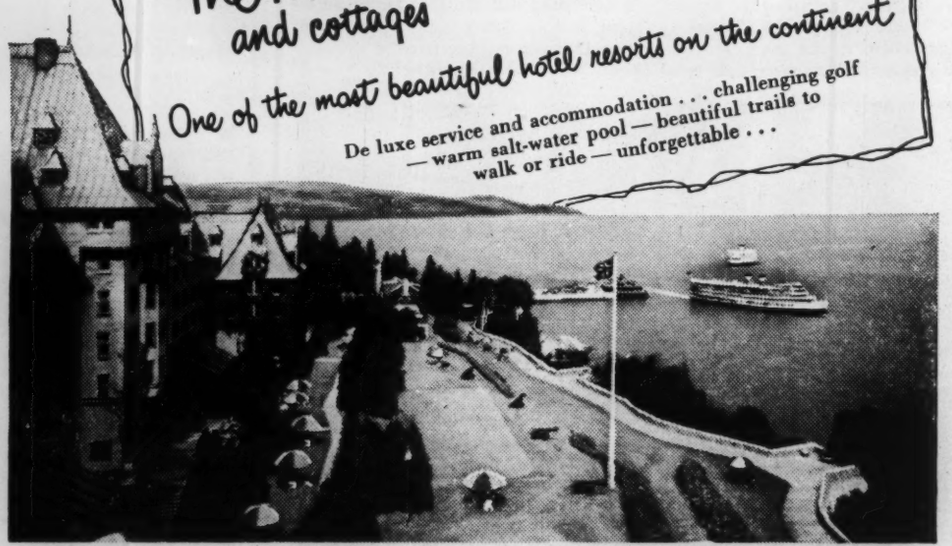

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BUSINESS ANGLE

WHY A BIGGER TORONTO?

Much Better to Put New Factories In Communities That Need Them

by P. M. Richards

A MEMBER of Toronto's city council says Toronto will become the greatest city in the world if and when the St. Lawrence Seaway is built. Greatest in population? That is surely the poorest reason possible for building the seaway. If the seaway will increase the prosperity of Quebec and Ontario, and of Canada as a whole, that is good ground for building it, but why seek to make Toronto bigger as an aim in itself? Toronto, with about 1,100,000 people, is not only big enough already; it is acquiring new factories and people at a dizzy rate and suffering from acute indigestion. It would be better for everyone if those plants and people went elsewhere.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Across Canada from coast to coast are numberless communities which would benefit enormously from having new industries. Today when much new capital is coming or about to come to Canada from Britain and the United States, when many new undertakings are being launched by Canadians themselves, and particularly when Canada is again building defence plants, every effort should be made to direct the placing of these plants where they will contribute to strengthening local economies and thereby the national economy. Admittedly, doing this would involve, in some cases, an uneconomically high increase in planned operating costs. In some others, probably, it wouldn't. Certainly the line of least resistance is to locate plants in big centres where labor supply, workers' housing, transportation and power facilities, accessibility of markets, etc., provide at least no special problems. But men with a broader vision will look farther. This is definitely the time to do so.

NOT MANUFACTURES?

AFTER cutting down sharply on her purchases from Canada to save scarce dollars, Britain is now eager to buy more Canadian products, particularly newsprint, lumber, iron ore, copper, nickel, aluminum and other base metals. If she gets what she wants, this country's exports to Britain will go back to around the level of 1949 when they totalled $701 million, against only $469 million last year. France, New Zealand and other countries also want raw materials from Canada. But the supply situation is much tighter now than it was a year or more ago. The United States has been taking what Britain relinquished, and now wants more rather than less, and our own requirements have greatly increased.

Mr. Howe told Canadian and British businessmen, at a Trade Fair lunch last week, that while Canada's defence production needs would have first priority, its export business would be given the Government's closest possible attention. And in return, British spokesmen assured Canada that Britain would do her utmost to maintain and extend British exports to Canada. These increased from $300 million in 1949 to $399 million in 1950.

It's good to see Britain again ready to buy more freely from us. But it would be much more encouraging if she were proposing to take more of our finished goods. About the only manufactured product she wants is newsprint. We are now making further increases in our own manufacturing capacity, and we greatly need foreign markets for such goods. If we can't prevail upon other nations to take our surpluses of manufactures, we must build up our home market by increasing our population or go back to more dependence on primary production. The latter will not provide the standard of living we have come to believe is our right.

And there are two other major reasons why this will not suffice. One is that in time we shall run out of raw materials for export, the other is that other nations may not always be such eager buyers. Today, when the world wants our natural resources, we have a bargaining tool we should make the most of. But we should also do our utmost to increase our population while the opportunity to do so exists.

There is, of course, another reason for building up our population—our requirements for defence. This is perhaps the biggest reason.

MODIFICATION?

OTTAWA is receiving many business protests that the budgetary anti-inflation measures are too strong. While it wouldn't be true to say that the tax increases and credit curbs are causing a general slowdown in business, there are evidences that some parts of the economy are now feeling the effects of the restrictions rather keenly.

Broadly, the situation is that expenditures for defence and particularly for non-defence expansion classed as necessary for the national welfare are keeping total activity and purchasing power at high levels. For example, weekly reports of department store sales continue to show aggregate advances of ten to fifteen per cent over a year ago in dollars.

But local business slowdowns are occurring in many communities across the country where there have been

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If present pressures on Ottawa increase, it would not be surprising to see some easing of the restrictions on bank lending and instalment buying and on the depreciation write-offs deferment. These are, by design, very flexible. And the Government wants the economy to be basically strong and healthy enough to meet the possible demands of a World War III. It has to balance that against its anti-inflation effort.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Unevenness

TODAY business conditions across the country are spotty and becoming spottier. While activity in defence and "essential" industries continues high, producers of durable consumer goods — automobiles, radio and television sets, refrigerators, furniture, electrical goods — report sharp decreases in sales, for which credit curbs and tax increases are largely blamed, though in some cases, notably automobile manufacturing, a turn-down in demand was apparent before the new restraints were imposed. While technically-skilled workers continue to be in acute demand, the number of less-skilled workers without employment has risen.

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—CP

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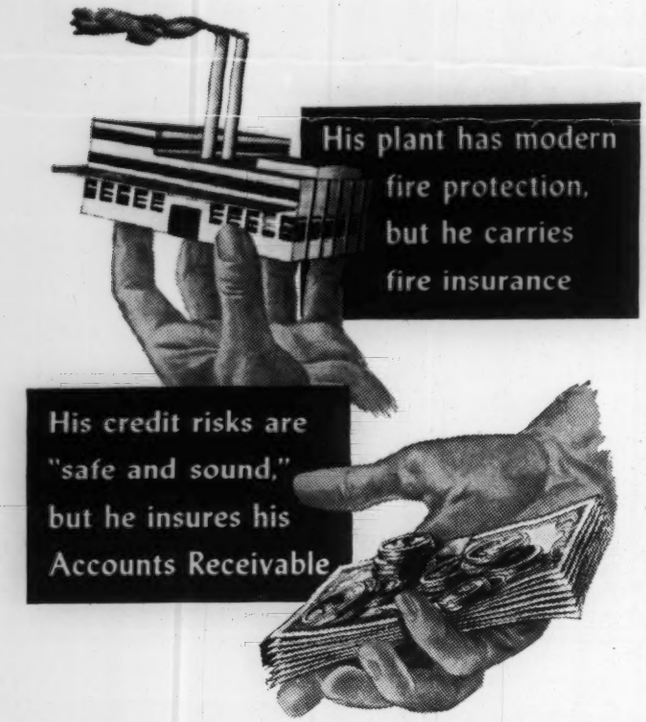
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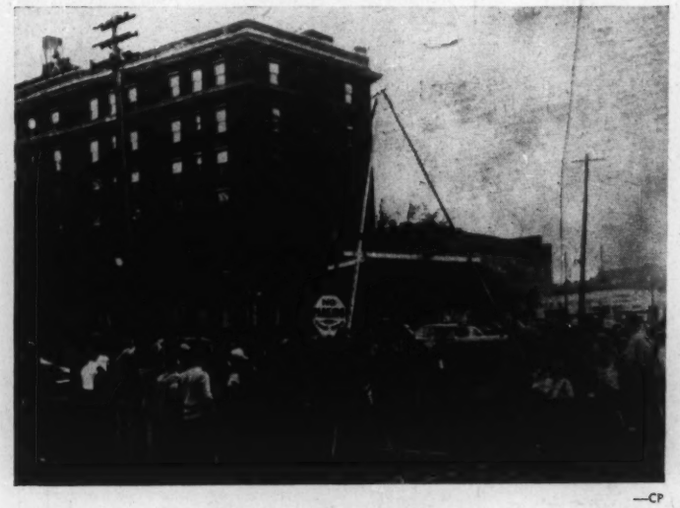

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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable July 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record June 15th, 1951:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series.

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

Winnipeg, Man. W. P. RILEY
June 1st, 1951 President

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 258

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1951 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 1st June 1951

CANADIAN BUSINESS

MORE PLANTS FOR ONTARIO

DESPITE AVOWED EFFORTS on the part of the Federal Government to decentralize industry, heavily industrialized Ontario continues to attract more and more new plants. Southern Ontario's industries are booming as never before, while some of the smaller provinces are faced with the bogey of mass unemployment.

Latest report of the Toronto industrial Commission emphasized the trend. Millions will be spent on six new plants in the Toronto area:

→ Acme Electric Corp., to begin production in November of specialty transformers for fluorescent lighting, television and electronic devices.

→ Armalite Company, producers of electro-plating and polishing supplies and equipment, to increase plant space more than 600 per cent.

→ Powertronic Equipment Co., designers and manufacturers of special electric equipment.

→ Canada Wire & Cable Co., investing more than $2 million for plant and equipment.

→ Toronto Elevators, planning a modern solvent plant for processing soya beans (2 million bushels per year).

→ Moffats, Ltd., expanding their plant by 25,000 square feet, to produce electric refrigerators.

ANY FOR MANITOBA?

THE Manitoba Government should have someone continually in Ottawa to press the province's case if it is to receive a fair share of defence contracts.

That was the suggestion put forward recently by one of Manitoba's most powerful organizations, the newly formed Industrial Development Board of Greater Winnipeg. W. H. Carter, President, Winnipeg Electric Company, spearheaded the drive for placing of a Manitoba defence sleuth in the nation's capital. During the last war, he noted, Vancouver had five or six persons "practically sitting on the steps" of the Parliament Buildings.

Chairman of the Board Daniel Sprague, declared the organization was pushing for more defence contracts for the city.

Another member, Col. R. G. Graham, criticized the Federal Government's decision that all materials for a plant being built in Manitoba had to come from Ontario. This, he contended, was not only economically unsound, but also unfair to Manitoba.

R. E. Grose, Manitoba's Director of Industry and Commerce, expressed the view that western Canada was facing the biggest opportunity for economic expansion in its history.

The industrial development of Winnipeg, he felt, had been reasonably satisfactory, but the population had not kept pace with that of other Canadian cities of similar size. To increase municipal revenues the city must bring in fresh industries.

MORE BLACK

SASKATCHEWAN'S oil pulse fluttered a bit the other day when rumor went around at the speed of light, that a new oil strike had been made in the Kindersley area.

The rumor was correct enough. Husky-Phillips team, drilling a wildcat venture, got oil in a drill stem test but it was "black" oil instead of the hoped-for light crude which is being so much sought in the province. Pulses returned to normal.

No information has come from the company on the quantity of oil recovered. The find extends the black oil area of the province 110 miles south of the Marsden field which lies on the fringe of the Lloydminster productive area.

■ Despite Government restrictions on NHA loans, new building in Canada reached a staggering total last month: $192,023,200, a gain of $80,058,500 over May last year, and almost $5 million ahead on entire 1939. Reason: the big industrial building program and an increase in engineering projects, denoting first impact of defence spending. The slight decline in residential building, say experts, cannot yet be interpreted as a general downward trend.

■ Furniture dealers added their voice to used-car dealers, electrical appliance retailers, et al. that new federal credit curbs are beginning to take hold, are reducing new business. But furniture men with heavy backlogs to fill aren't too worried yet; are hoping consumers will adjust to the restrictions causing new business to pick up by fall.

YOUNG MAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

rants, and, to the limited extent possible, he joins in the social life of his staff of 2,000.

Two years at one job is a short period in which to properly assess any man's work, but judging by the figures, Mr. Garfield Weston has no regrets about his new General Manager. Since Welch moved in, plant improvements, modernizations and shortcuts have made a difference. And last month saw the plant's biggest production ever.

Welch's major hobby is his work, but once in a very great while he finds time for a few holes of golf. And despite such a busy schedule, he has also found time to choose a charming wife. They have a young daughter and son.

—Jim Lynch

NEW EXECUTIVE *of the Periodical Press Association elected at the annual meeting last week included George Collington* (seated), *Vice-Pres. and General Manager of Hugh C. MacLean Publications, Ltd., President;* (standing r. to l.) *H. Napier Moore, Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co., Ltd., PPA Vice-Pres. and President of the Magazine Publishers Association; P. J. Henderson, Consolidated Press Limited, PPA Vice-Pres. and President of the Business Newspapers Association; R. C. Brown, Managing Director of* Country Guide, *PPA Vice-Pres. and President of the Agricultural Press Association of Canada; C. J. Laurin* (absent), *Consolidated Press Limited, PPA Vice-Pres., representing Special Members.*

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The new Memorial Building for younger boys will be opened in September.
The curriculum includes Supervised Games and Sailing and Sea Cadet training for boys over twelve. Religious instruction, music and the Arts are given.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO
The Headmaster
G. WINDER SMITH, B.A.
School re-opens September 12th

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 38. Quarterly 35c. per share, payable June 30th, 1951 to holders of record at the close of business on June 6th, 1951.

V. J. NIXON,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 25th, 1951.

U.S. BUSINESS

Production:

SULPHUR STORY

THE CRITICAL world-wide pinch in sulphur probably will last another two years before adequate supplies of this essential chemical are available.

Canada has informed the U.S. that Washington faces the decision of furnishing her with sufficient sulphur or obtaining less newsprint from her mills (SN, April 3). In the manufacture of sulphite and other pulps, the U.S. uses 435,000 tons and Canada imports upward of 250,000 tons from the U.S. Canada does not come under the export quotas set in Washington, but is treated as a domestic user.

It's hard to get the facts on sulphur, but the following has been gleaned from defence officials:

■ Although the States produce 90 per cent of the world supply — about 5,200,000 tons annually—world needs are exceeding the supply by one million tons a year.

■ A total of 5,441,000 tons was distributed in the last 12 months; 241,000 tons coming from stockpile. Reserves are low with less than a five months' supply above ground.

■ Increased production in the near future is limited as sulphur output in Texas and Louisiana is at capacity.

■ Efforts are being made to expand the industry but the prospects are for a tight supply for another two years.

Policy:

NEWSPRINT AGAIN

THE CONGRESSIONAL committee investigating the newsprint industry in its final report renewed all the old charges of monopoly which Emanuel Celler, sub-committee Chairman, has aired over the past year. The report urged legislation to require foreign newsprint producers doing business in the States to keep their books open for inspection.

Smarting under previous futile attempts to gain access to the files of Canadian business, the Celler group complained that "the Canadian border has served as a convenient barrier to adequate investigation of the activities of newsprint concerns."

Celler expects to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives to permit access to the files of foreign paper concerns. But it appears likely that Congress, hard pressed to wade through a heavy calendar of defence and tax measures, will have scant time to consider such a highly controversial proposal. And Brooklyn's Emanuel Celler is not sufficiently influential in congressional circles to force action on his pet project.

Prices:

PAPER WAR

THE AMOUNT of paper work involved in complying with the new ceiling price regulations is proving staggering for many businessmen.

An inventory must be made of all items handled on Feb. 24 and this inventory must list the articles, net cost per unit, offering price per unit, percentage of mark-up, etc.

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These units, like the 50K, illustrated here, may be installed singly, or in groups. They can be obtained on short notice and installation is a simple job. Normally, duct work is not needed.

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CIVIL DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

what to do about these three dangers. You can beat the blast if you have a properly strengthened shelter in your basement. You can beat the fire if you have a stirrup-pump, know how to use it, and have your house properly arranged. You can almost certainly beat the radioactivity if you follow instructions.

A pamphlet which the Government hopes to issue this month (called "Personal Protection under Atomic Attack") tells you how to prepare, what to do after an air-raid warning, and how to behave after an "incident".

So it is worth preparing civil defence: not in a panic rush to defend ourselves next week. But in a steady plan to spread information, acquire proper training and assemble the equipment. Whatever governments do or don't do, the final answer rests with us. When instructors are ready to train us, each province or municipality will call for volunteers. Then Canadians will decide whether they want a civil defence organization or not. This isn't something "they" do; it's something "we" do.

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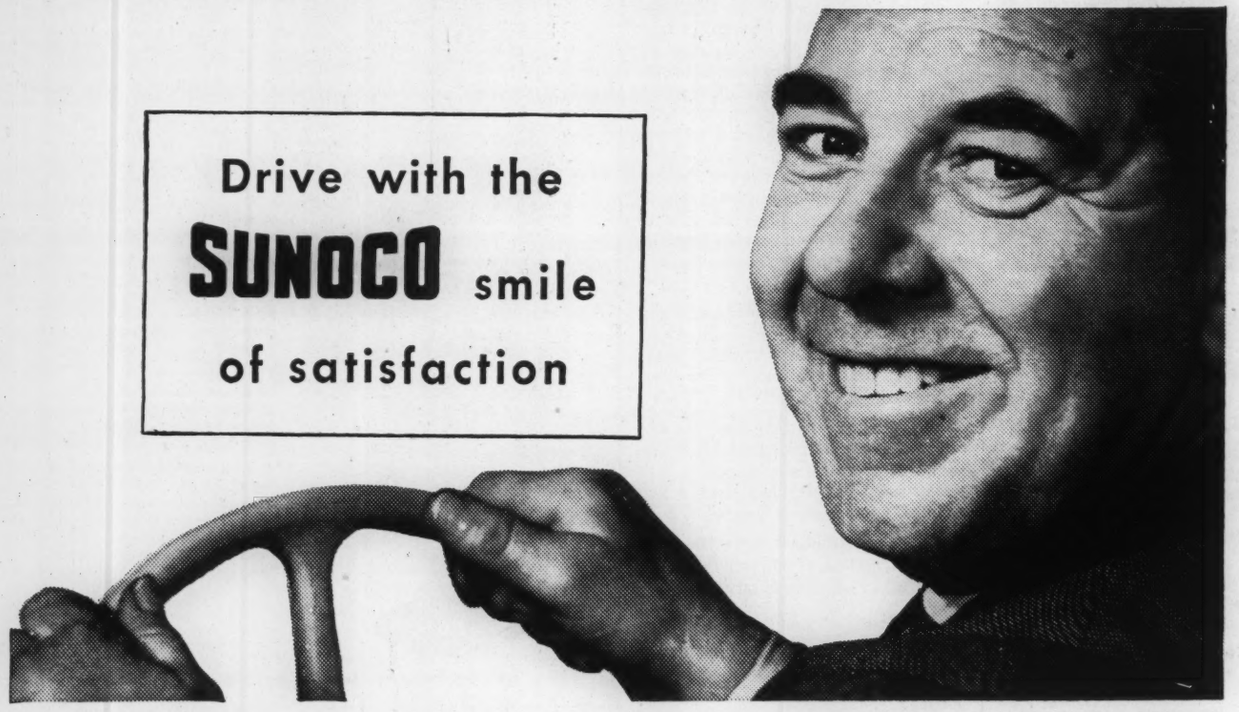

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INSURANCE

TERMS & JARGON

THERE is the story, on its way to becoming a minor classic, of the insurance man in the United States who, during the Second Great War, filled out a questionnaire and who described himself as the manager of the inland marine department of his company. Legend has it that his questionnaire was turned over to the U.S. Navy Department which investigated to see if they could make use of his talents.

This is not the first time that insurance terminology has been the cause of confusion. The ordinary man, for example, is frequently confused by terms used by the insurance fraternity. The associate editor of one of this country's leading business publications remarked to the writer one day that insurance men seem automatically to slip into their "own special jargon without realizing that it's Greek to outsiders."

This lack of understanding by the ordinary man is frequently the cause of trouble when it comes to settling a claim. The policyholder is under the impression that he has been given coverage on such and such a point, only to discover later that it has been excluded. A man, for example, might have collision insurance but not impact by vehicle, which is a different thing. In the first it is understood that when two vehicles come together, that is a collision. On the other hand, should a vehicle crash into a tree, that would be impact by vehicle. In other words, collision insurance can only be taken out to cover a vehicle while impact by vehicle would protect a fence, a tree, a hedge, or other fixed object.

Inland Marine

There is the other well-known term, inland marine. The dictionary defines inland as "interior of a country; placed in this, remote from sea or border," and marine as "of, found in, produced by, the sea." Yet the insurance industry has taken two opposite words and welded them together. The first insurance was marine insurance, which covered goods being transported by vessel. To protect these goods being transported overland a new type of insurance was devised and as it came under the aegis of the marine insurance companies, it was called inland marine insurance.

To most people a fire is a fire. But the insurance industry has carried this a step further. There are friendly fires and hostile fires. Roughly speaking, a friendly fire is one which does not pass beyond the receptacle or limit assigned to it.

In recent years the industry has endeavored to clarify and simplify some of the terms used so that they will be easily comprehended by the ordinary policyholder. The term "business interruption" is fast replacing "use and occupancy," for example. Simpler forms are being brought out. On this point it might be emphasized that the companies are in favor of far simpler forms and if they could dispense with most of the "small print" they would feel a lot happier.

—Douglas R. Weston.

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